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* NATIONAL *
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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

Leading Members of A Hsien in Szechwan Act in Accordance with Materialist Theory of Reflection

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 27, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Chengtu dated January 24, 1973) The leading members of the CCP committee of Chienwei hsien, Szechwan Province, closely link conscientious reading and study with the practice of leading agricultural production, go on criticizing the idealist transcendentalism disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and gradually raise their consciousness of applying the materialist theory of reflection in guiding agricultural production, thereby giving an impetus to the development of agricultural production.

In the past three years, total grain output of this hsien increased by 50 percent. In 1972, despite attacks by natural disasters of low air temperature and drought of rare occurrence, grain output continued to increase on the basis of the big-margin increase in the two preceding years. Output of such economic crops as rapeseed, sugar-cane and tobacco, and the number of pigs kept in pen increased by over 16 percent as compared with the preceding year.

In the past, influenced by the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, this hsien long remained in a backward stage and its level of agricultural production was very low. In early 1972, in conjunction with reading and study, the leading cadres analyzed every example of success and every lesson of failure and came to understand more deeply Chairman Mao's teaching "If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into conformity with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not conform, he will fail in his practice." They said: In the course of leading agricultural production, there exists the question of whether we should practice the idealist

transcendentalism or the materialist theory of reflection. We did not do some of our tasks well in the past because we did not follow the materialist theory of reflection.

Accordingly, during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, they took Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to criticize relentlessly the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, resolutely upheld the viewpoint that "practice is primary," and acted honestly in accordance with the materialist theory of reflection.

After that, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching "Put everything to experimentation," the leading members of the hsien committee, whether in implementing the Party's line and policies or solving technical problems in production, persevered in making experiments to acquire experience before popularizing it. In agriculture, the authorities of the hsien, ch'ü and communes advocated planting experimental fields. In 1972, they made different experiments according to different conditions on the problem of the adoption of high-stalk paddy or low-stalk paddy and the problems of the quantity of wheat seeds sown and the season for sowing these seeds, which were debated in the past few years. This method of work was welcomed by the basic-level cadres and the commune members.

Bearing the actual conditions in mind, the leading members of Chienwei hsien conscientiously studied such works as "Anti-Dühring," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "On Practice," and penetratingly criticized the reactionary absurdities trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby deepening their understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge."

The leading members of Chienwei hsien conscientiously read books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in conjunction with some problems met in the course of carrying out the Party's directives and policies. They came to understand that: The Party's line and directives and policies are a scientific summation of practical experience and a correct reflection of the objective laws. Therefore, only by acting in accordance with the materialist theory of reflection will it be possible to implement the Party's directives and policies correctly.

This hsien is known for its keeping of castrated bulls. After the liberation, it used to have enough draft cattle for its own use and to spare. But, in the past few years, the number of draft cattle dropped gradually in this hsien. Why? The leading members of the hsien committee and the relevant departments conscientiously analyzed the conditions of cattle raising in two production teams.

In and after 1962,the No. 3 production team of the No. 4 brigade in Chiuching commune surmounted the interference by the wrong line and doggedly observed the system of responsibility for raising and management of cattle and a system of awards for multiplication of young cattle, thereby insuring incessant development of raising of draft cattle.

The No. 3 production team of Chunshan brigade in Nanyang commune formerly had enough draft cattle for its own use and to spare. In 1967, because the system governing raising and management of cattle was scrapped, the number of draft cattle dropped. It had to borrow money from the state to buy six oxen. This impeded the development of agricultural production. In the winter of 1971, the cadres and the commune members of this production team again studied the Party's policy on raising of draft cattle, summed up experience, improved the method of raising and management of cattle, and resumed the system of awards for multiplication of young cattle. As a result, the cattle kept in pen were fattened generally, the three cows which had not given birth to calves for four years were mated within three months, and the raising of draft cattle developed again.

Experience of both the positive and the negative sides from among the masses taught the leading members of Chienwei hsien committee an impressive lesson and made them strengthen their regard of the Party's policies. They set out the experience of these two production teams in a pamphlet and distributed the pamphlet to various communes and production brigades. After reading the pamphlet, the broad masses of basic-level cadres and commune members consciously criticized the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. As a result, the number of draft cattle in this hsien rose quickly.

The leading members of Chienwei hsien committee read and studied and carried out practice simultaneously, achieving the result of transforming their subjective world while transforming the objective world. In the past, when the masses refused to accept the farm crops of fine strains which they popularized, they would criticize them for being conservative ideologically and not accepting new things. After going through practice, they discovered that some of the farm crops which they regarded as fine strains really gave high yields but others did not, and that this reflected that it was not the masses who were conservative ideologically but that their minds were imbued with idealist transcendentalism. Subsequently, they consciously improved their style of leadership.

Seeing that the leaders had changed their style of work, the masses said to them affectionately: "We are peasants. Who does not want to reap more grain? We often have to carry heavy loads to places lying a few dozen li away and give them away in exchange for fine strains. Without making an experiment, you insist that these are fine strains. How can you convince other people! Now, you have put everything to experimentation. We can trust you now."

The criticism and encouragement by the masses taught the leading members of the hsien committee a lively lesson. They became more conscious in combining conscientious reading and study and personal practice with learning from the masses, thereby further raising their leadership level and arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses for socialism.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Let the Young People Be Tempered and Grow Up in the Course of Practical Struggle

by

CYL Committee of Chienchan Commune, Huilai Hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 27, 1973)

Chairman Mao says: "The young people are the most active and vital force in society." Boldly put the young people to tempering in the course of practical struggle, and make them brave the storms, raise their consciousness of the line struggle, acquire more skills and develop their role to the full--this is an important problem which should not be neglected in youth work. We shall discuss a few points of our understanding in this respect:

Attentive Study

How should the role of the young people be brought into play and, in particular, how should they be brought into play as a shock force in the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture? This is a question which deserves our study. In the past, influenced by the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the CYL organizations held that the present situation was fine and "iron would naturally turn red once it was put into the crucible," so that they paid no attention neither to sending the young people for tempering in practical struggle nor to bringing the role of the young people into play. After the establishment of the new CYL committee, we, under the leadership of the commune's Party committee and in conjunction with these problems, began paying attention to studying the problems of how to bring the young people into play and how to educate and train the young people.

In the course of study, all made this analysis: The young people account for one quarter of the population of the commune." Whether or not the young people are educated correctly and play their role in the socialist revolution and construction has direct influence on the commune as a whole.

They also cited this example: Under the leadership of the brigade Party branch, the CYL branch of Minghu brigade boldly sent the young people to be tempered in the movement of learning agriculture from Tachai, thereby not only educating and tempering the young people but also bringing them into play. Since last year, 87 young people in this brigade have been honorably admitted into the Communist Youth League.

Bearing these facts in mind, all studied Chairman Mao's teachings on the training of successors to the revolutionary cause. They came to understand that even fine strain seeds also needed constant care and they must be tempered in the practical struggle if they were to be fostered well.

In the autumn of last year, the commune authority decided to build a reservoir at Kuhang. Our consensus was that this was a good chance to temper the young people. Accordingly, we decided to organize the "youth shock teams of learning from Tachai in agriculture," and charged them with the tasks of clearing the sites for the foundation of the reservoir, building the filter beds and making aqueducts. With the CYL members as the backbone, we organized ten youth shock teams, which came to work at the worksites of the reservoir under the leadership of the secretary of the brigade Party branch. The youth shock teams regarded the worksites as the crucible for tempering themselves and worked arduously and ingeniously. They took only four days to accomplish the task of clearing the sites of foundation which would take ten days to complete according to the plan. Construction of the filter beds would have taken seven days to complete according to plan. But as a result of their effort, they needed only three days to accomplish their task. In less than 20 days' time, they fulfilled ahead of schedule the fighting task assigned them by the commune Party committee. This laid a good foundation for the farmland capital construction after autumn harvest.

Because we perseveringly put the young people to be tempered in the three great revolutionary movements, the broad masses of CYL members and young people further raised their consciousness of studying the Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works and also increased their consciousness of the line. In 1972, 221 young people joined the Communist Youth League and 29 CYL members had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

Put the Stress on Education

Chairman Mao says: "New China must care for her youth." Should the young people be used simply as "tough-bone laborers" in production? Or, should they be trained as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat? This is not a question of method but a question of the line.

The CYL branch of one of the brigades in our commune once used the young people exclusively and did not educate them. It confined its scope to accomplishment of concrete tasks and slackened ideological and political work. As a result, the enthusiasm of the young people did not last long. From the lesson learned by this CYL branch, we saw that we would not be able to bring the role of the young people into full play if we did not tightly grasp education in ideology and political line. For this reason, we repeatedly and conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching "It is definitely necessary to strengthen ideological and political work for the young people" and linked this study with the acute struggle between the two classes for winning over the young people in the countryside.

We felt all the more the importance of education of the young people. We realized that only by uniting the use and education of the young people, firmly grasping education in ideology and political line and enabling the young people to adhere to the correct political orientation would it be possible to bring their role into full play and to bring them up as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. For this reason, we paid attention to taking a strong hold of education in ideology and political line, teaching well the lessons of

class struggle, and arming the young people with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in the course of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, so as to enable them to act consciously in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

First, in conjunction with the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, we taught the young people to establish the communist ideal in the course of practical struggle. While organizing the youth shock teams, we held a discussion of the topic "How to make a correct approach to one's ideal." Taking the opportunity of working at the sites of the water conservation project, we asked the former members of the red guard militia in Kuhang village, an old-time revolutionary base area, to talk about the histories of the village and the revolutionary struggle and to give class education, so as to help the young people cultivate the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

Lin Chen-ch'ing, a young man who came back to the countryside to participate in agricultural production upon graduation from school in the summer of last year, did not rest content with working in the countryside. Accordingly, Lin Ch'ang-ch'eng, secretary of the brigade Party branch, called on him and had chats with him, telling him about the revolutionary spirit of the young people at Tachai, and joined him in recounting the miseries his family suffered in the old society, thereby making him understand that the socialist countryside provided a wise scope where the young people could develop their talents to the full. After that, he was content to work at production. When the youth shock team was organized, he was selected a deputy leader. He worked actively, winning praises from all.

Constantly Take A Firm Hold

In the past, some CYL organizations grasped youth work when they had heavy tasks but slackened their grasp when their tasks slackened. In this way, the role of the young people could not be brought into full play, and this also was disadvantageous to the training and education of the young people. Later, we organized various CYL branches to study repeatedly the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, making them understand the protracted and arduous nature of the education and training of the young people and understand that it would not do if they did not grasp this education and training or they grasped this education and training by fits and starts but that instead, they must constantly take a firm hold of this education and training in a way suited to the character of the young people. We chiefly grasped these several points:

1. Organize youth shock teams. At present, the ten brigades of this commune have organized youth shock teams and each production team has also organized a shock group. Practice shows that this not only help train the young people but also promotes production.

2. Unfold labor emulation drive. We organize the young people to hold labor emulation drive between one shock team and another, competing with each other in unity, in vigor in work, and in making of contributions. Through

this labor emulation drive, the young people's enthusiasm is exploited, and the activists emerging in the course of the emulation drive are commended promptly.

3. Carry out activities of learning from the heroes. While educating the young people and bringing their role into play, we extensively carry out activities of learning from Lei Feng among the CYL organizations and the youth shock teams and advocate and develop the communist style, inducing a quick change in the mental outlook of the young people.

* * *

OBITUARY

Peking Memorial Service for Comrade Hsiung Chin-ting

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 28, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, January 27, 1973) Comrade Hsiung Chin-ting (熊瑾玎), a member of the 4th CPPCC National Committee and Vice Chairman of the National Red Cross Society of China died in Peking after a long illness on January 24, 1973, at the age of 87.

When Comrade Hsiung Chin-ting was seriously ill at the hospital, Premier Chou En-lai went to the hospital to visit him.

A memorial service to honor Comrade Hsiung Chin-ting was held this afternoon at the hall of the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Comrade Teng Ying-ch'ao and departments concerned presented floral wreaths.

Comrade Li Chin-te (李雪德) presided at the meeting, and the memorial speech was delivered by Comrade Ch'en Jen-hung (陈仁洪).

In his speech Comrade Ch'en Jen-hung said:

"Influenced by Chairman Mao's revolutionary thinking, Comrade Hsiung Chin-ting took up revolutionary activities at an early age. In 1918, he actively joined the "Hsin-min-hsüeh-hui" (New People's Society), a revolutionary body founded by Chairman Mao, and took an active part in the "May 4" Movement opposing imperialism and feudalism. In 1922, he worked successively as director of study and a member of the board of regents of the "Private-Study University" and the Hsiangchiang College, founded by Chairman Mao, and propagated the revolutionary thinking of Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao.

"After joining the Chinese Communist Party in 1927, Comrade Hsiung Chin-ting worked successively in the CCP Hupeh Provincial Committee and the Central Office of the Party in Shanghai. Later he was Director of the Propaganda Department and concurrently Secretary General of the Workers and Peasants Revolutionary Government in the Red Area of West Hunan and Hupeh. During the period of the Anti-Japanese Aggression War and the War of Liberation, he served as general manager of the Hsin-hua Jih-pao and deputy general manager of Chin-sui Jih-pao, deputy secretary of the Chinese People's Relief Association for the liberated area and a member of the supervisory committee and Vice Chairman of the Chinese People's Relief Association. After the liberation, he was a member of the 1st, the 2nd and the 3rd CPPCC National Committee.

"Comrade Hsiung Chin-ting was an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China, loyal to the Party and to the people. Throughout the long period of revolutionary struggle, he always followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line without fear of hardship, and was active in his study of Marxism-Leninism

and Mao Tse-tung's thought. He worked hard and lived plainly, united with the comrades, kept close ties with the masses, and served the people diligently and conscientiously. He dedicated his whole life to the cause of communism.

"The passing of Comrade Hsiung Chin-ting has bereft us of an old friend and comrade-in-arms. It is a loss to our Party. With deep grief we mourn for Comrade Hsiung Chin-ting. We should learn from his revolutionary spirit, transform our grief into strength, rally around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and unite to win still greater victory under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!"

Present at the memorial meeting were:

Wang Chen, Kuo Yü-feng, Chao Ching-hsüan, Kang K'o-ch'ing, Shih Liang, Hu Yü-chih, Lo Shu-chang, Yang Tung-ch'un, Liao Ch'eng-chih, Sha Ch'ien-li, Wu Ch'ing-t'ung, Hsü Kuang-hsiao, Liu Ang, Hou Ch'un-huai, Ch'ien Hsin-chung, Huang Shu-tse and Wang Min, all responsible members of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the CPPCC National Committee and departments concerned.

Also present were Comrades Hsia Chih-hsiang, T'ung Hsiao-p'eng and Chou Chu-an, friends of the deceased and cadres of units concerned and representatives of the masses.

The responsible comrades present on the occasion expressed their deep condolences to Comrade Chu Tuan-shou, widow of the deceased, and to their children.

* * *

AMATEUR WRITERS

Party Committee of the Shanghai Waterways Bureau Grasps Spare-Time Literary Creation As An Important Task and Organizes Writers To Develop Creative Activities

- An army of spare-time writers consisting mostly of workers is gradually growing up. "Storm in the Waterways," a collection of short stories created and compiled by spare-time writers for the sake of the revolution has been published.

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 25, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) The CCP Committee of the Shanghai Waterways Bureau, following Chairman Mao's teaching, "Proletarian literature and art are a part of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat," strengthens its leadership over spare-time literary creation. This makes creative literary activities of the masses develop vigorously. At present an army of spare-time writers consisting mainly of workers is growing up healthily in the Shanghai Waterways Bureau. "Storm in the Waterways," a collection of short stories written by them reflecting the life of the workers of the waterways is published. In the meantime, a medium-length story and two comic strips are in the course of being actively created at present.

In 1971 the Party committee of the Waterways Bureau seriously discussed problems concerning literary creation by the masses. It realized that the cause of proletarian literary creation was a part of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat led by the Party and that it must rely upon the whole Party to push forward the work of proletarian literary creation. The Party committee also deemed it necessary to grasp the development of literary creation as an important task.

Thus the Party committee decided to organize an army of writers to develop literary creation activities on the basis of extensively mobilizing the masses. To obtain experience, they created a collection of short stories first. Accordingly the Party committee immediately made arrangements for the work throughout the system.

At the beginning, some of the comrades still lacked understanding of the great significance of the work. Furthermore, work of the waterways system was mostly performed on water and its personnel were widely scattered. In the meantime, boats seldom had any hands to spare. As a result, it was difficult to make certain arrangements for the organization of an army of writers. On account of this, some of the comrades developed the idea that "we are production units and our duty is to do production well. We had better let professional cultural units to work on literary creation."

In view of this situation, the Party committee repeatedly used the struggle between the two lines on the cultural front to educate the cadres and the masses and pointed out to them the great significance of the work of

creative writing by workers. In the meantime, it also sent professional workers to the basic level to conduct deep-going and meticulous ideological work and to help overcome certain practical difficulties encountered in production. After the understanding of the cadres and masses was elevated, they began to support as well as take part in literary creation actively. In this way an army of workers' spare-time writers was organized.

But the army came across many difficulties after it was organized. With the exception of a few comrades who had done creative work before the cultural revolution, all other comrades were creating for the first time. Some comrades might have written something before but what they wrote were only articles of mass criticism and repudiation or articles for blackboard newspapers. They had never written any stories. Many comrades felt creation was "esoteric" and did not know where to begin. Some of the comrades said: "We are not afraid of storms but we just do not know how to write."

To overcome these difficulties and ideas, instead of directly tackling the specific problems concerning difficulties in creation, the Party committee proceeded from organizing everybody to study Chairman Mao's "Talk at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." First of all, revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation was developed and everybody was educated in ideology and the political line. Then the Party committee enlightened everybody and helped everybody overcome difficult problems encountered in creation by relying upon the masses and through studies and practice. Thus everybody realized that participation in creation was an important matter in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary line and developed great determination.

The comrades said: "If we waterways workers can use the foolish old man's spirit to remove mud from waterways shovel by shovel, we should be able to use the same foolish old man's spirit to overcome difficulties, practice repeatedly and create revolutionary literary works word by word!"

The Party committee of the Waterways Bureau pays great attention to uncover ideological problems in the course of its work and to do deep-going and meticulous ideological education work. For instance, some comrades developed the idea that "there is nothing so difficult in story writing" and said: "I can write a story in one evening too" after they had read and analyzed some works. In the meantime, some comrades developed certain bourgeois ideas of fame and profit after achieving some results.

Although these were isolated cases, leadership of the Party committee attached great importance to them and promptly organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's works as well as experiences in the creation of model plays. This enabled everybody to realize that to create literary works with revolutionary as well as relatively artistic contents we must perform manual labor assiduously and solemnly. The Party committee also organized everybody to repudiate the revisionist literary line and bourgeois ideas of fame and profit and encouraged everybody to strive to remold world outlook and establish the idea of creating for the sake of revolution so as to resist corruption by bourgeois ideas.

Owing to the lack of experience, the workers' creation teams went through a period of groping in the task during their creative worker. At the beginning they adopted a method by which writers worked on their creation mainly individually at the basic level. But in this way units relatively low in their ability to write failed to produce any work after a long time. In the meantime, some units which were relatively capable of writing also produced sub-standard works because they lacked writing experience. However, some other units which adopted the method of thinking collectively and discussing during writing, created relatively satisfactory works. Upon summing up this experience, the Party committee adopted the following measures:

(1) Party committee members placed in charge of creation work assumed specific responsibility to concentrate creation personnel and held "three-in-one" study classes for them to study creative writing. In the classes everybody studied together and practiced collective thinking. (Personnel were divided into teams according to the unit to which they belonged. The size of the teams was from three to five persons. But sometimes discussions were joined in by all personnel.) Then the writers engaged in creative work individually with the specific help of experienced writers.

(2) Combination of concentration and dispersion was practiced through the organization of creative personnel and sending them deep into basic-level fleets to conduct investigation in the course of creation and to mobilize the masses to take part in creative activities through Party organizations. In this way comrades engaged in collective creation did not have to leave the basic level or the masses and could therefore learn well from the masses to enrich the subject and content of their creation. The material used in "Hanshachou" and "Our Lao Chuang" in "Storm in the Waterways," for instance, were the result of proposals and discussions by the masses and cadres at the basic level.

(3) Meetings on special topics were held to make concentrated appraisals of created works and the masses were mobilized to make discussions as well as to concentrate their wisdom so as to elevate the quality of the works. We achieved good results in this respect also. For instance, the original version of the novel "Key" said Lao Feng returned home and stood in front of the deserted grave of his wife, feeling very sad. Upon reading this, the masses said: "This is inconsistent with the image of us working class who have the spirit to resist oppression and exploitation heroically. Lao Feng's feeling at that moment should have been sadness plus indignation." Thus the creation personnel revised this part according to the view of the masses and elevated the ideological quality of the work.

Leading comrades of the Party committee as well as Party organizations at various levels in the Waterways Bureau show great concern over the work of creation of the workers. For instance, one of the members of the Party committee of the bureau put in charge of creation work regularly studied and discussed the composition of the works together with the worker-writers. One of the responsible comrades of a basic level Party general branch not only mobilized the masses to write but also wrote himself. Another responsible

comrade of a Party general branch went to visit comrade writers on the same day he was discharged from the hospital after an operation. There were also leading comrades who personally convened and chaired meetings for the investigation of literary creations. All these facts helped to encourage the worker-writers to develop their ambition to create for the sake of the revolution.

* * *

RURAL ENTERTAINMENT

Strengthen Party Leadership and Consolidate Cultural Positions in the Countryside

by

The CCP Committee of P'ingts'un Commune, Huit'ung Hsien, Hunan Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 25, 1973)

Spare-time cultural activities of the masses are developing very vigorously in our commune under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary line. At present we have set up cultural stations in the commune as well as spare-time literary and propaganda teams, reading rooms and creation teams in production brigades and theatrical teams in production teams. A spare-time literary and propaganda team of our commune once performed in Changsha where it was praised by the leadership and the masses.

How should we continue to advance after scoring achievements? Some of the comrades once thought we must do "something new." Upon discovering that professional troupes did very well in their wind instrument concerts, a comrade spent more than a hundred yuan to buy some instruments. Upon learning that the commune had bought instruments and was planning to produce a large concert, a cadre in the production brigade gathered members of the literary and propaganda team at the site of reservoir construction and let them work for half a day and use the other half for rehearsing large-scale concerts. Now, when the singing team of a production team discovered that the literary and propaganda team of the production brigade was planning something big, it also prepared a 350-yuan budget for the purchase of performance costume. When this budget was presented to the commune members for discussion, the poor and lower-middle peasants were very unhappy and said: "This performance will cost us several big pigs and that won't do!"

The Party committee of the commune, which attached great importance to the opinions of the masses, organized members of the Party committee and cadres of the commune to review Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and to repudiate the revisionist literary line pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. By so doing, they realized profoundly: Whether we long for things big and foreign or persist in carrying out spare-time, economy and small-scale activities is reflected in the struggle between the two lines in spare-time literary activities of the masses. The only way to consolidate the cultural positions in the countryside effectively is to persist in practicing spare-time, economy, small-scale activities of great variety.

The deputy secretary of the Party committee of the commune personally went deep into some of the production brigades to investigate the development of literary activities. He discovered that Wanhsüan production brigade doggedly followed the correct orientation and did relatively well in the

all-round development of spare-time cultural activities. Wanhsüan production brigade put its basic points of activities in the production team. It grasped work on the stage as well as work off the stage. It grasped the backbone as well as the masses. It grasped theatrical performances as well as various other diversified activities. Most of the members of the propaganda team also doubled as tutors in evening schools, librarians, wall newspaper editors or broadcasters, etc. They collected their materials locally for their creations, therefore they were not limited by objective conditions. They did propaganda work whenever they performed manual labor. They had quick reaction and a strong combat ability. Party committee of the commune popularized the experience of Wanhsüan production brigade and resolved to improve the cultural points, examine literary work and sum up experiences frequently and maintain the correct orientation. This guaranteed the development of the cultural activities of the masses along the correct path.

Another question which the Party committee of the commune paid great attention to solve was how to increase the professional ability of members of the propaganda teams after small and diversified activities had been developed. At the beginning we did not grasp this work actively. As a result, the quality of activities of some of the teams was low and the masses were unhappy about it. This made us realized that it was impossible to achieve expected results when we had political zeal alone without certain professional abilities. So we persisted in the unification of politics and professionalism and strove to increase their professional ability through study classes, etc.

To consolidate the cultural positions in the countryside we must also seriously implement the policies of the Party as well as mobilize and protect the active factors among the masses:

First of all, we must pay attention to enhancing the role of the folk artists in the communes, who were well versed in "Yang plays" and the "fishermen's drum," folk art forms popular in the past. We organized cadres in the commune and production brigades to study Chairman Mao's guideline of "letting hundred flowers bloom, throwing out the old and ushering in the new." We realized that these art forms among the folks could serve socialism as long as we remold them and give them new revolutionary content. We held study classes for folk artists, organized them to study the Party's guidelines and policies and absorbed them into the literary and propaganda team of the production brigade. After studies, folk artist Chang Cheng-lung of Kaots'un production brigade used the fisherman's drum as a literary weapon to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. "Our Commune Has Changed," a song which he composed and performed himself, was favorably accepted by the masses.

Secondly, we must correctly handle the children who can be educated well. At the beginning of our organization of literary and propaganda teams, some of the cadres dared not absorb into the teams youths with the wrong background but behaved well and wanted to make progress politically. So we organized the cadres to study the Party's policy toward children who could be educated well. We realized that failure to unite, educate and employ them would make the situation unfavorable to the isolation of the small handful of class enemies

as well as affect the consolidation of the cultural positions in the countryside. We properly absorbed into propaganda teams those among them who behaved well.

Thirdly, we must correctly handle certain work with shortcomings and mistakes after spare-time creative activities of the masses have been developed. We educated the masses to pay attention to draw a clear line of demarcation, to protect the initiative of spare-time writers, to treat their works with respect and not to discourage them. Party committee of the commune also sent comrades of the creation team of the commune to help the writers revise their works. This greatly encouraged the spare-time writers and helped to promote the development of spare-time literary creation throughout the commune.

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VETERAN CADRES

Party Committee and Revolutionary Committee of Maoming Municipality Conscientiously Carry Out Party's Policy Toward Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 28, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Canton dated January 27, 1973) The CCP committee and the revolutionary committee of Maoming municipality, Kwangtung Province, conscientiously carry out the Party's policy toward cadres and pay attention to bringing the experienced old cadres into play, giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production throughout the municipality.

Over 50 percent of the leading members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Maoming municipality are old cadres who have worked for a long time in this municipality. They know the local conditions well and have accumulated rich experience. The Maoming municipal committee pays very close attention to bringing their role into play, seeking their opinions conscientiously on decisive important problems and actively adopting their rational proposals.

On one occasion, a leading member of the municipal committee who was in charge of industry paid a study visit to another province. While he was away, the municipal revolutionary committee drafted a plan of development of local industry which included five new projects of construction, and submitted this plan to the municipal Party committee for examination and approval. After analysis and study, the members of the standing committee of the municipal Party committee consented to this plan. But the secretary of the municipal Party committee took into account that the leading committee member in charge of industry was away on business and had rich practical experience, that he could have acquired new understanding and developed new ideas during his study in other localities and that he should be consulted on the matter.

Accordingly, he proposed that the municipal committee should defer making a decision on this plan for the time being. Later, the leading member of the municipal committee who was in charge of industry came back after studying in other localities. In the principle of concentrating forces to fight a battle of annihilation, and in the light of the advanced experience of other localities and the local actual conditions, he proposed reducing the five projects of construction in the original into three projects and suggested making some modifications on the scale of construction. The secretary of the municipal committee and the standing committee members felt that this leading member had taken the needs and possibilities into all-round consideration and distinguished between the minor and the important problems and the usual and the urgent tasks, and that his suggestions were correct. They revised the plan according to his suggestions.

Some of the old cadres of the Maoming municipal committee and the revolutionary committee committed mistakes before the great proletarian cultural

revolution. The Maoming municipal committee paid attention to organizing these leading members to read and study and to sum up experience and lessons, encouraged them to work boldly and render fresh meritorious service for the Party and the people and give them support in doing so.

One of the responsible persons of the municipal committee had long led local construction of industrial and agricultural production before the great proletarian cultural revolution and made some mistakes in handling the problem of relationship between revolution and production. After taking up leadership work again, he correctly accepted his past experience and lesson, always went deeply into the basic level to make investigation, adhered to the correct opinions, opposed the wrong tendencies, and worked boldly and dutifully for the revolution.

He once went to Maoming Chemical Fertilizer Plant to carry out some investigation. He discovered that, during the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tach'ing," this plant developed its production very quickly, its output of staple products increased by more than 100 percent, but the production cost was high and the profit was low, the quality of products also needed improvement and some phenomena of waste also existed in production. While making investigations in some other plants, he also found similar conditions. He reported to the municipal committee what he had learned in these investigations, and showed that some factories must conscientiously improve their management. In accordance with his opinion, the municipal committee put the strengthening of enterprise management on the agenda of important tasks. Its leading members also made concrete division of labor and conscientiously took a firm hold of this work.

After assuming leadership work, some old cadres could not avoid showing some defects and making some mistakes in their work, due to subjective or objective reasons. The CCP Maoming municipal committee always made concrete analysis of their mistakes and helped them make clear the causes and the nature of their mistakes, and also helped them correct their mistakes in the course of practical work.

Two leading members of the municipal committee who were in charge of agriculture had made many good suggestions and done much work for developing agricultural production in areas skirting Maoming municipality. But in presiding over the drawing of the 1971 plan of crop growing, he did not handle properly the relationship between grain production and economic crop growing and made an inappropriate suggestion to the municipal committee for reducing the local acreage for growing economic crops. As a result, grain output increased but the output of some economic crops dropped. After the problem cropped up, the municipal committee was of this opinion: This plan of crop growing was suggested by the leading members in charge of agriculture, but it was discussed collectively and approved by the municipal committee. This reflected that the municipal committee had one-sided understanding of the policy of "taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development," and the comrades in charge of this work were not the people exclusively responsible for this mistake.

Accordingly, at the request of the secretary of the municipal committee, the leading members of the municipal committee further studied and discussed the policy of "taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development" and summed up experience and lessons, thereby raising their consciousness of carrying out the Party's line, directives and policies. The municipal committee correctly handled the problems arising in the course of practical work. The two old cadres in charge of rural work learned a very impressive lesson. They worked more conscientiously and dutifully.

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MEDICAL TRAINING

Party Committee of Shenyang Medical College Commends A Group of Advanced Teachers, Doctors and Nurses

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 28, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) In the past year, the Party committee of Shenyang Medical College commended a group of teachers, doctors and nurses who had achieved excellent results in teaching and in medical work, exhorting them to integrate themselves with workers and peasants and to take the red-and-expert road, thereby further exploiting their enthusiasm for socialism.

A group of activists have emerged in educational revolution launched in this college. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching that the intellectuals who have integrated themselves well with workers, peasants and soldiers and have made inventions and creations should be commended as an encouragement, and by such forms as meetings of the Party and the CYL branches, meetings to exchange experience, meetings to report on work done, exhibitions of achievements made, meetings to make year-end summing up of experience, brief reports and circulars, the Party committee of this college commended more than 120 teachers, doctors and nurses. More than 40 of them are department directors, professors and lecturers.

In the course of citing the advanced, the Party committee of this college actively leads the broad masses of intellectuals, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, to transform their world outlook conscientiously and make contributions toward the people in the course of integrating themselves with the masses of workers and peasants and in the course of practical work.

Ch'en Chiu-jung, deputy director of the neurological department, went out of the hospital and among the workers, learning things from them and constituting technical coordination with them. After making a hundred experiments in the past two years and more, he and the workers and technicians of the relevant units made China's first pneumatic trephine on the basis of trial making a power trephine. This pneumatic trephine was light and handy and could be used in planing and drilling and had an automatic-stop device. It could work safely and speedily in a surgical operation on the skull, alleviating the pains of the patient and shortening the time required for the operation. It replaced the clumsy devices, such as the hand drill and the old trephine, which were used many years in the past.

The Party committee of the medical college popularized and reported on Ch'en Chiu-jung's advanced deeds and advanced ideas. After learning these advanced deeds, the broad masses of intellectuals further aroused their enthusiasm in delving into technical study for the sake of the revolution. In the past six months, the whole college achieved more than 300 items of technical innovation and study and of application of the "optimum selection method." These achievements were applied in teaching, medical work and scientific research, effectively improving the quality of work of various branches.

In commending advanced personalities and advanced deeds, the Party committee of this college constantly adheres to the dialectical unity of politics and vocational work and put proletarian politics in command of vocational work. In commending advanced personalities, it considers not only their vocational achievements but also the way in which these achievements are made, and leads the broad masses of intellectuals to advance in the direction of being both red and expert in the course of practical work and to work hard to solve the basic problem of "for whom?"

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, old lecturer Chang Wen-ts'ui criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and persevered in compiling books for the revolution. Together with other comrades of this department, he conscientiously summed up the clinical experience which he had acquired for many years in the past, and wrote a preliminary draft of Fundamentals of Neurological Medicine, which contained 180,000 characters.

Grasping this example, the Party branch of this department led all to hold a discussion on the question of being both red and expert, to study Chairman Mao's assertions on being both red and expert, and to criticize relentlessly the revisionist fallacies trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby making them understand more clearly the relationship of dialectical unity between politics and vocational work and raising their consciousness of delving into vocational work for the sake of the revolution. At present, more than 40 old teachers, including department directors, professors and lecturers, are writing and compiling some technical books, such as "Surgical Operations," "Study of Cardiograms" and "Neuromata."

In the course of propagating the advanced models and advanced deeds of the intellectuals, the Party committee of the college also pays attention to the conditions of the people of various sections and carries out in an all-round manner the Party's line and policies, so that the people, old, middle-aged or young, could have an example to follow.

Young doctor Li Shu-chang is good in delving into problems and brave in going through practice. After more than two years' study, he has succeeded in curing, without surgical operation, more than ten kinds of disease, including thyrophyma, which formerly required surgical operation, saving more than 10,000 yuan in medical fees for more than 400 patients and reducing more than 6,000 days of hospitalization for the hospital.

The Party committee has promptly popularized and cited his deeds and thinking, called upon the young people to learn from him and, in consideration of his moral and vocational conditions, promoted him in disregard of conventional rules. The broad masses of young teachers and doctors and nurses see the examples to follow and find their own shortcomings. The atmosphere of delving into vocational work becomes ever stronger among them. A group of young backbone elements are playing the role of a shock force in educational, medical and scientific research work.

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Cadres and Workers of Peking Rolling Stock Plant Study Marxist Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1973)

the cadres and workers of the peking february 7 rolling stock plant are in the midst of a long-range programme to conscientiously study books by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works.

they started the programme after the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee in the autumn of 1970, in line with chairman mao's teaching: "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism."

leading members of every workshop and section mapped out plans to make a systematic study of the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin assigned by the party central committee and chairman mao's works.

seven of the eight members of the party branch committee of the metal structure workshop are veteran workers. all the committee members attend the plant's weekly half-day study session. in addition, they devote one hour every day after work to study. they have so far gone through "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "anti-duhring" and five philosophical works by chairman mao. they link theory with practice in study and have gained a deeper understanding of marxist theory and greater proficiency in work.

by popular request, the plant party committee has run short-term study courses for the cadres. the cadres take turns in attending the day-long study courses which last two to three weeks. during their absence, their daily work is taken over by other cadres. they study one or two books during the two to three week study course. the plant has run 11 such courses since 1971 with more than 400 cadres attending. these courses combine individual reading with group discussion and link the study with criticism of revisionism.

the workers participate in the study programme with enthusiasm.

more than 1,000 young workers of the plant are in 70 sparetime study groups. nurtured by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, they are fast maturing politically and have become an important shock force in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

PUBLICATIONS

First Issue of "Theatrical Items" Published in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1973)

the first issue of "theatrical items" is on sale throughout china beginning january 25. it is compiled by the editorial board of the "literature and art series" of the cultural group under the state council and published by the people's literature publishing house in peking.

the book contains selections from items performed at the national day gala parties in peking last year. created by professionals and amateurs, the items depict, in art forms welcomed by the masses, the vigour of the workers, peasants and soldiers in their advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line in the socialist revolution and construction.

among the items are music, dances, arias from local opera adaptations of modern revolutionary peking operas and the vernacular chuyi art.

OLD REVOLUTIONARY BASE

Southeast China Revolutionary Base Area Doubles Grain Output

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 27, 1973)

three years of hard work in building water conservancy projects and improving soil has almost doubled the grain output of a mountainous southeast china county that was a revolutionary base.

three big reservoirs, each with a storage capacity of 10 million cubic metres, are under construction in places where the chinese workers and peasants red army led by chairman mao fought bitter battles with the kuomintang reactionary army during the second revolutionary civil war (1927-1937). ninghua county in the towering wuyi mountains was part of the western fukien revolutionary base.

great efforts have been made since liberation to improve the poor natural conditions and raise the low grain yield. the county has nearly 30,000 hectares

of paddy fields. the 7,000 irrigation and drainage projects built in recent years have turned over one-third of the farmland, 13,000 hectares, into fields giving a stable yield. more than 11,000 hectares were planted to two rice crops last year instead of only one previously. the county in 1972 hit an all-time hign in output of sugar cane, peanuts and tea oil, and the number of pigs in stock.

among the difficult problems was improvement of 13,000 hectares of boggy fields fed by cold springs that were too muddy to be ploughed with oxen. the single crop grown used to yield only 1.5 tons per hectare. in the past three years, mass campaigns to transform the boggy fields were organized in winter by rural people's communes under the county leadership. drainage ditches and an improved supply of water made it possible to grow two crops a year, and the yield per hectare in some places increased to 7.5 tons.

the county had almost no industry in the past. now there are more than 20 enterprises in the county, including coal mines, machine building, chemical fertilizer and cement plants and power stations. all are built and run by the county government for the purpose of serving agricultural production.

people travelled on foot and they transported things on shoulder-poles before liberation. they have in recent years built 800 kilometres of motor roads hacked out of the cliffs to link up all the people's communes. the rugged footpaths used by the red army in the past have become tree-lined roads.

WHEAT

China's Winter Wheat Areas Strengthen Field Management

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1973)

rural cadres and commune members in china's winter wheat areas are taking measures to strengthen field management so as to get a good summer harvest this year.

wheat accounts for one fifth of the country's grain acreage. last year china reaped eight per cent more wheat than the previous year after overcoming severe drought and other natural adversities. thirtyone counties and municipalities registered average wheat yields surpassing three tons per hectare while a number of production brigades and teams averaged over 6 tons per hectare.

the communist party committees at the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels pay great attention to wheat production. the people's communes enlarged the winter wheat acreage last autumn and sowing was of high quality. the young wheat seedlings are doing well in most areas.

the wheat crop is being carefully managed. many leading cadres went to the grassroots level to spread advanced experience. special groups have been set up in many areas to give technical guidance in wheat management and the prevention of insect pests and plant diseases. in north and northwest china, rainfall was inadequate in the early winter and the communes watered their wheat fields. more than 3.5 million hectares in hopei, shansi and seven other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were irrigated from the beginning of winter to late december. this was 600,000 hectares more than in the same 1971 period and is the biggest wheat area irrigated any winter.

in sinkiang, parts of kansu, shansi and north china, winter irrigation has been completed.

timely snowfall was reported between january 22 and 24 in north and part of northeast china, facilitating the growth of the crop.

in shantung province, east china, large numbers of pump wells have been sunk and mountain springs tapped. some areas are damming rivers and building canals and sluice gates to extend the irrigated acreage. early preventive measures have been taken against harmful insects and plant diseases.

wheat growing areas in southern china have also extended the sown acreage.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Chinese Peasants Change Alkali Soil Guided by Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thinking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1973)

a people's commune in central china's honan province has had good grain and cotton crops seven years running since improving the alkali soil that accounted for four-fifths of its total farmland. per hectare grain yield has surpassed the 3-ton mark.

an article in the january issue of the journal "red flag", prepared by the party committee of hungmen commune, tells how the commune cadres and members applied chairman mao's philosophical thinking to this fight.

lying to the west of the abandoned course of the yellow river, the commune used to have very low yield on most of its farmland where the top soil salinity ranged between 0.5 and 1.7 per cent.

the formation of the commune in 1958 furnished conditions for large-scale, planned soil improvement.

people at first used the old method of removing a portion of the alkali surface soil to work the soil below it. but this failed since that soil in turn became alkali and the level of the fields became lower.

later they led in water from the yellow river to transform the fields into rice paddy. but this also failed.

they turned to chairman mao's philosophical writings and were inspired by this passage: "often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice."

they made an extensive investigation of the alkali soil and acquired a better knowledge of the causes: seepage from the yellow river whose bed is higher than the surrounding ground, and the many dyke breaches before liberation caused waterlogging of nearby low-lying land. summer and autumn rain aggravated waterlogging due to the poor drainage capacity of the heavily silted rivers. to make things worse, annual evaporation here is four times annual precipitation. all this led to the accumulation of alkali in the soil.

they learned from chairman mao's "on contradiction" that of the many contradictions in the process of development of a complex thing, one is necessarily the principal contradiction whose existence and development determine or influence the existence and development of the others. one instance was a revelation to them.

the commune was hit by a severe flood in 1963. people dug many ditches and with state assistance dredged a nearby river to drain off the excess water. the following year, the excess water caused by a 40-day rain was drained in time and the alkali fields grew better crops than any previous year. the drainage ditches not only let out the long accumulated surface water but also brought the water table down to 2 or 2.5 metres below the surface, 1.5 metres lower than before. this convinced people that the key in alkali control lies in drainage.

this touched off a mass drive to dig drainage canals and ditches and dredge waterways. then water was led in from the yellow river to leach the soil of its alkali salts. salinity was reduced to below 0.3 per cent.

the next step was to tackle the piles of alkali surface soil that had been removed from the fields. they made an analysis and found that after long years of being washed by rain, the alkali content had decreased and that the salts could be washed away by leading in yellow river water.

some piles were levelled and the fields planted to grain and cotton on an experimental basis in 1965. besides leaching, organic fertilizer was applied to the soil. the fermented manure raised the soil temperature and its organic acid had a neutralizing effect on the alkali salts. the experimental plots proved successful.

by this stage, the experience could be boiled down to the four words: "drainage, irrigation, levelling and manuring". most of the commune's alkali fields were transformed by a combination of these measures. nevertheless, a small portion of the commune's land, clayey and heavily alkaline, showed little improvement.

chairman mao teaches: "every form of motion contains within itself its own particular contradiction. this particular contradiction constitutes the particular essence which distinguishes one thing from another." following this teaching, the people studied the peculiarities of these fields. they found that the soil contained alkaline salts like sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate instead of saluble salts like chlorides sulphates and that there was very poor aeration, in contrast to the loam and sandy loam of the other fields.

guided by the concept of one key to one lock, the commune members improved the texture of the clayey soil by deep-ploughing to a depth of one metre, upturning the good soil below to the surface, and adding a top layer of sandy loam. finally the commune brought all of its alkali soil under control.

AGRICULTURE

Northwest China Farm Improvement Work

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 28, 1973)

irrigation projects, hill terracing and soil improvement are being undertaken on an unprecedented scale in northwest china's major farming province of shensi in the current slack farming season.

the province this winter has extended the irrigated area by 20,000 hectares, terraced 60,000 hectares and improved soil through deep-ploughing and other measures on one third of a million hectares.

mountainous shensi was ravaged by erosion before liberation. efforts have been made since liberation to combat soil erosion and build water conservancy projects. under the leadership of the communist party and the people's government, the people of shensi have brought nearly a million hectares of farmland under irrigation.

despite a severe drought in 1972, the province reaped a satisfactory harvest of grain and industrial crops.

after the harvest last autumn, rural party organizations and revolutionary committees led the people in summing up their experience in building water conservancy works. this gave new impetus to the mass drive for more projects.

drought was a long-standing problem on the weipei highland in the central part of the province. counties in the southern part of this highland built reservoirs to catch the runoff for irrigation while those in the arid parts sank a large number of deep wells. yulin region in northern shensi terraced hillside land as well as built reservoirs and canals.

while communes rely on their collective economy to put up small and medium-sized projects, the state has financed some major projects. the electric pumping system built with state investment in weinan region already serves 73,000 hectares. tens of thousands of builders are expanding the project by adding pumping stations and extending irrigation canals.

AFFORESTATION

Sandstorm-Ravaged East China Hsien Now Sheltered by Trees

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jan. 28, 1973)

mass afforestation since liberation has transformed a sandstorm ravaged coastal county in shantung province, east china.

by planting trees on the 42,000 hectares of land suitable for afforestation, jihchao county has become self-sufficient in timber for building houses and use of farms, and picks 8,500 tons of apples and other fruits and nuts and 24 tons of tea every year.

the county had many barren hills and gullies and a sandy waste on the coast. timber forests, fruit and mulberry trees, tea shrubs and other economic forests have been planted; according to terrains. a 180-metre-wide sandbreak shelterbelt, covering an area of 1,730 hectares, now hems the sandy waste on the 75-kilometre-long coast. roads and rivers are lined with trees and villages shaded by groves.

the new forests help improve the soil and provide new grazing grounds for animal husbandry. the county in 1971 topped the 3-ton per hectare mark for grain yield stipulated in the national program for agricultural development and achieved a 17 per cent increase in 1972 over the previous year. the number of livestock has also increased rapidly. the collective economy of the communes has been consolidated and the income of commune members rises year by year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Badminton Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Britain

(NCNA-English London, Jan. 26, 1973)

the chinese badminton team with sun lan as leader and tseng tsai-tsao as deputy leader left here for home today after concluding its two-week friendly visit to britain.

seeing it off at the airport were w.g.p. birtwistle, vice-president of the badminton association of england, h.f. chilton, vice-president and chairman of the council of the association, and british badminton players.

chinese ambassador to britain sung chih-kuang was also present at the airport.

during its visit, the chinese team played four friendly matches with english badminton players in london, bristol, carlisle and birmingham, and toured these cities. everywhere they went, the chinese players were warmly welcomed and received by local government officials and friends from the cultural and sports circles.

in the four friendly matches, the chinese team won 5 to 2, 5 to 3, 7 to 1 and 7 to 1. through these matches, the players of the two countries strengthened their understanding and friendship.

ambassador sung chih-kuang gave a reception last evening for the visit of the chinese badminton team to britain. among the about 130 british guests present were r. bannister, chairman of the british sports council, and officials from the british foreign and commonwealth office.

CAMBODIA

Communique of Secretariat of Political Bureau of NUFC Central Committee on Expulsion of Renegade

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1973)

the secretariat of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia issued here yesterday a communique on the expulsion of ker chhieng from the n.u.f.c. the communique reads in full as follows:

the man named ker chhieng, since he joined the national united front of cambodia in peking, has revealed himself to be an agent of u.s. imperialism and the traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh. he wormed himself into the n.u.f.c. to carry on sabotage activities. the n.u.f.c. organisms, armed with revolutionary vigilance, have watched this man closely and have prevented him from carrying out his criminal activities. the responsible organism has decided to expel him definitively from the n.u.f.c. and to compel him to leave china. this measure took effect on january 19, 1973. all the traitor ker chhieng may say can only reflect the orders of his abject masters.

january 27, 1973

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1973)

a chilean government delegation led by clodomiro almeyda medina, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of chile, arrived here from kwangchow by plane this evening for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

peking airport today flew the national flags of chile and china. present at the airport to welcome the distinguished chilean guests were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister chou hua-min of foreign trade, vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin and leading members of departments concerned.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

on hand were armando uribe arce, member of the chilean government delegation and chilean ambassador to china, and his wife, and chilean friends in peking, and heads and members of diplomatic missions in peking of the democratic people's republic of korea, cuba, peru and mexico.

when the chilean government delegation stopped over at kwangchow earlier today, it was met at the airport by yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung prpvincial revolutionary committee, and others.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Holds Talks with Chilean Foreign Minister Almeyda

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and chilean foreign minister clodomiro almeyda medina, leader of the chilean government delegation, held talks here today in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the chilean side were members of the delegation ernesto torrealba, executive secretary of the executive secretariat of foreign economic relations, armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china, fernando fanjzylber, director of foreign trade planning of the executive secretariat for foreign economic relations, and fernando belloni, chief of the foreign minister's office; and fernando perez e., third secretary of the chilean embassy in peking.

present on the chinese side were: chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned chen teh-ho, yen chia-hua, peng chin-po, chu chuan-hsien, tao ta-chao, shen yun-ao, huang shih-kang and hu feng-hsien.

Sino-Chilean Maritime Transport Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jan. 26, 1973)

a maritime transport agreement between the governments of china and chile was signed at the chilean foreign ministry here this morning.

it was signed by yu mei, head of the chinese government maritime transport delegation and vice-minister of communications, and orlando neira, head of the chilean government maritime transport delegation and acting vice-minister of public works and transport, on behalf of their respective governments.

speaking at the ceremony, orlando neira said that the signing of the agreement is one more step for chile in its struggle against imperialism, and the country's economic independence will be consolidated. he expressed gratitude to the chinese government for its support to the chilean position on the 200 nautical mile territorial waters.

yu mei said that china and chile are both victims of the imperialist and colonialist oppression. therefore, it is only logic for the two countries to assist and support each other in the political, economic, technological, cultural and educational fields.

present at the ceremony were officials of the chilean foreign ministry and chinese ambassador to chile lin ping.

an agreement on maritime service was also signed here today between the chinese oceanic navigation company and the chilean inter-oceanic navigation company.

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Holds Reception for Visiting Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jan. 26, 1973)

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping held a reception on the occasion of the visit of the chinese maritime transport delegation headed by vice-minister of communications yu mei.

present on the occasion were jose toha, chilean minister of national defence concurrently minister of foreign affairs, luis orlandini, vice-minister of foreign

affairs, orlando neira, acting vice-minister of public works and transport, gonzalo martner, ministerial director of the national planning office of the presidential house, and other high-ranking government officials.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to chile were also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Trade Bank General Manager Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1973)

timotej dubrovay, general manager of the czechoslovak trade bank, and vladislav bejcek, manager of the foreign contracts department of the bank, arrived here by air today to discuss and sign a protocol on the banking formalities for settling the accounts of goods exchange and payments between china and czechoslovakia.

they were greeted at the airport by chiao pei-hsin, general manager, and wang yu-cheng, deputy general manager, of the bank of china.

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka was present.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Red Cross Society of China Extends Solicitous Regards to Afflicted Icelandic People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1973)

the red cross society of china sent a cable to the icelandic red cross on january 25 expressing solicitous regards for the afflicted icelandic people as a result of the latest volcanic eruption.

the cable reads:

"having learnt about the volcanic eruption on vestmannaeyjar of your country, which caused great losses to the inhabitants of the island, the chinese people and red cross society of china express great concern for the afflicted people on the island, and request your society to convey to them our deep sympathy and solicitous regards."

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Minister of Economic Planning and Development and Wife Leave Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1973)

k. jagatsingh, mauritius minister of economic planning and development, and his wife and some members of the mauritius economic, trade and goodwill mission left here for a visit to kwangchow by air today.

among those present at the airport to see them off were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

hsu li-chin, deputy director of a department of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, is accompanying the distinguished mauritius guests to kwangchow.

while in peking, the mauritius guests visited factories, an arts and crafts exhibition and places of historical interest and attended a theatrical performance.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meet Vietnamese Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, here this evening met with le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade.

taking part in the meeting were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and comrade nguyen huu le.

present were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned lu kuei, liang feng, kao chien-chung, wang teh-yang and chao chung-hsin.

the meeting proceeded in a fraternal, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

prior to the meeting, vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of vice-premier le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades.

DRVN Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1973)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam with le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, as its leader left peking for home by special plane this morning.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister

of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng, and leading members of chinese departments concerned lu kuei, liang feng and kao chien-chung.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies were also present.

CHINA AND PORTUGUESE GUINEA

Chinese Government, Public Leaders Express Condolences at Embassy of Republic of Guinea in China on Death of Amilcar Cabral

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1973)

hu tzu-ang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and ting hsi-ling, leading member of the chinese-african people's friendship association, this morning expressed condolences on the death of amilcar cabral, late general secretary of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde, at the embassy of the republic of guinea in china.

wreaths sent by premier chou en-lai and by the standing committee of the national people's congress, the ministry of foreign affairs and the chinese-african people's friendship association were placed in the embassy's hall. hu tzu-ang, ho ying, ting hsi-lin and others conveyed the chinese people's deep grief over the martyr's death of amilcar cabral, outstanding leader of the guinean (bissau) struggle for national independence, to mamadi kaba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy.

present were also chou jung-kuo, ho kung-kai, chu chuan-hsien and other leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Notes on Talks between China and Sudan on Construction of Factories in Sudan Signed

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jan. 25, 1973)

notes on the talks on the construction of an ice factory, a fishing boats and nets repair factory and a fish cold storage in wadi halfa of the northern province of the sudan were signed here today by the sudanese ministry of natural resources and rural development and the china national complete plant export corporation in accordance with the stipulations of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the chinese and sudanese governments.

under-secretary of the ministry of natural resources and rural development gaafar karrar on behalf of the sudanese side and economic counsellor of the chinese embassy here wang hsi-tao on behalf of the chinese side signed the notes.

sayed abdalla el hassan el khider, minister of natural resources and rural development and other responsible officials of the sudanese departments concerned attended the signing ceremony.

chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng was also present.

the ceremony proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Delegation of Ministry of Defense and National Service of Tanzania Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 27, 1973)

a delegation of the ministry of defence and national service of tanzania led by minister e.m. sokoine arrived here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

the airport flew the national flags of tanzania and china.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director

of the p.l.a. general political department; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. logistics department; and leading members of various services, arms and the peking garrison of the p.l.a. and other departments concerned.

also present were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, m.a. foum, counsellor, major t.a.m. simba, military attache, of the tanzanian embassy in china.

military attaches of foreign embassies in peking were present.

Tanzanian First Vice President Holds Reception for Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 26, 1973)

aboud jumbe, first vice-president of tanzania and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council, held a reception in zanzibar this evening to bid farewell to a group of chinese medical personnel who are soon to leave zanzibar after accomplishing their assignments and to welcome another group of chinese medical personnel who arrived recently.

in a speech at the reception, first vice-president jumbe expressed the hope that "the brotherly friendship, cooperation and solidarity in opposing colonialism and neo-colonialism between tanzania and china will increase with each passing day".

among those present at the reception were hassan nassor moyo, minister of state in the first vice-president's office, hamdani muhidin, deputy secretary general of the afro-shirazi party, and ali mzee, executive secretary of the afro-shirazi party.

chinese consul in zanzibar chen chiang was also present.

VIETNAM WAR

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Hails Signing of Vietnam Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1973)

the "people's daily" today published an editorial entitled "welcome to the signing of the viet nam agreement" which reads in full as follows:

the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" was formally signed in paris on january 27, 1973 by the parties participating in the paris conference on viet nam. peace in viet nam longed for by the people of the world has finally come in circumstances in compliance with the aspirations of the vietnamese nation. this is a tremendous victory for the vietnamese people as well as for the people of the world. the chinese people express welcome to the signing of the agreement on ending the war in viet nam and extend warm congratulations to the fraternal vietnamese people.

the 40 million heroic vietnamese people have waged a sublime and heroic war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation for more than ten years to oppose u.s. aggression and to win the country's independence and national liberation, in defiance of great national sacrifice as well as through bringing their dauntless revolutionary spirit into full play, and have won a brilliant victory. despite the dispatch of over 500,000 ground troops, the dispatch of the seventh fleet including quite a number of aircraft carriers, the dispatch of tens of thousands of aircraft, the dropping of nearly eight million tons of bombs and the cost of nearly 200,000 million u.s. dollars in direct military expenditures, the united states could not force the vietnamese people into submission. the victory of the vietnamese people has mightily encouraged all the oppressed nations in their struggle for liberation and made a great and important contribution to the anti-imperialist cause of the people the world over. the just war of the vietnamese people will be written down in history as an extremely great war of national liberation.

the viet nam war had begun with the u.s. sabotage of the 1954 geneva agreements and its intervention and aggression in viet nam and ended now with the cessation of all u.s. military actions against viet nam and the withdrawal of all its armed forces and those of its allies within a fixed time. according to the agreement signed by the four parties, the united states undertakes to respect

the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of viet nam; the united states will withdraw all the armed forces and military personnel of the u.s.a. and its allies from south viet nam within 60 days, will not continue its military involvement or intervene in the internal affairs of south viet nam, and will recognize the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination; the south vietnamese people shall decide themselves the political future of south viet nam through general elections; and the reunification of viet nam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means. in this way, it is possible to settle the viet nam question without outside armed intervention. the vietnamese people have defied the sacrifice of lives precisely to win and safeguard their own fundamental national rights.

the signing of the viet nam agreement has shown once again that a just cause is invincible. the war waged by the oppressed nations and countries subjected to aggression to resist foreign aggression and to win independence and liberation is a just war. aggression and oppression by the hegemonists are unjust. so long as the oppressed nations and countries subjected to aggression dare to take up arms, unite as one, and persevere in fighting, they can certainly defeat foreign aggression and be the master of their own destiny. this was fully borne out by people's wars against foreign armed intervention and aggression since world war ii. in indochina, same as elsewhere in the world today, the trend of history -- that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- cannot be held back by any force. the affairs of each country can only be settled by its own people and no outside interference is permitted. all attempts running counter to this trend of history are doomed to fail.

the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam has brought colossal destruction and disasters to the vietnamese people and much suffering to the american people and gravely aggravated the tension in asia. the strict implementation of the agreement already reached, the ending of the war and restoring of peace conform not only with the interests of the vietnamese people but also with that of the american people and people all over the world. at the same time, they will have a positive influence on the reduction of tension in asia and the world.

the viet nam armistice agreement has now been signed. but all the parties concerned have to make great efforts before what was written on paper could become a reality and all the provisions are thoroughly implemented. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the

provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have solemnly declared that they will strictly carry out all the provisions of the agreement and the protocols to it and safeguard peace in viet nam. the people and public opinion across the globe demand that the u.s. government and the saigon authorities strictly abide by the agreement and fulfil their commitments honestly.

after the ending of the war in viet nam, the political prospects for south viet nam and the reunification of viet nam still remain to be settled step by step. today, there exist two administrations, two armies and two zones of control and three political forces in south viet nam. this is the reality the agreement has actually affirmed. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people. it has won the warm support of the south vietnamese people and is widely recognized internationally. the political prospects for south viet nam must be solved by the three political forces in south viet nam according to the real state of affairs, free from outside armed intervention and through peaceful consultation. the fact that viet nam has not been united in time and has been divided for a long time into the north and the south in the past eighteen years was due to the sabotage of the 1954 geneva agreements and this state of affairs runs counter to the national aspirations and interests of the vietnamese people. the vietnamese people is one, and viet nam is one. this has also been affirmed by the agreement. the reunification of viet nam should be carried out step by step through peaceful means on the basis of discussions and agreements between north and south viet nam and without outside interference.

the chinese and vietnamese peoples are of the same family. the people of the two countries have always encouraged and supported each other in their common struggle. now, the vietnamese people's struggle has entered a new stage. the chinese people will as always continue to give firm support to the just cause of the fraternal vietnamese people in the days to come. we are deeply convinced that no matter what difficulties and obstacles they may encounter on their road of advance, the vietnamese people, with unremitting efforts, are sure to eventually realize the lofty goal set by president ho chi minh -- to build a peaceful, independent, unified, democratic and prosperous viet nam.

Chinese Foreign Minister Warmly Greets Agreement on Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today described the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam as a major event in the present-day world and a great victory won by the vietnamese people in their protracted and valiant struggle in defence of the independence and sovereignty of their country against aggression. we extend warm congratulations to the heroic vietnamese people on this victory," he said.

he expressed the hope that all the signatories to the agreement on viet nam will earnestly carry out the agreement already reached.

he reaffirmed that the chinese government and people will continue to firmly stand by the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples and give all-out support and assistance to their just cause.

chi peng-fei was speaking at a banquet he gave here this evening in honour of the visiting chilean government delegation.

the chinese foreign minister said: "yesterday, january 27, the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam was formally signed by the parties participating in the paris conference on viet nam. this is a major event in the present-day world and a great victory won by the vietnamese people in their protracted and valiant struggle in defence of the independence and sovereignty of their country against aggression. we extend warm congratulations to the heroic vietnamese people on this victory. the vietnamese people's struggle and contemporary history have repeatedly proved that a country, though small and weak, can resist aggression however savage, repulse an enemy however strong, and win the sympathy and support of the people of the world so long as it has truth and justice on its side, relies on the people, perseveres in struggle, persists in a protracted war, and fears no sacrifice. now the agreement has just been signed. the signing of the agreement does not mean its implementation. the vietnamese people have yet to overcome many difficulties on the road to the complete realization of their fundamental national rights and the independent solution of their own problems. but the law of history is irresistible. viet nam belongs to the vietnamese people, and no one can prevent the vietnamese people from deciding the destiny

of viet nam according to their own will. we hope that all the signatories to the agreement on viet nam will earnestly carry out the agreement already reached. this will meet the common desire of the peoples of viet nam, the united states and the whole world. moreover, this, and this alone,. will help ease the situation in indochina and the far east as a whole. the chinese government and people will continue to firmly stand by the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples and give all-out support and assistance to their just cause."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 13, 1973 No. 5313

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* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

A New Chapter in the Revolution in Education

- An investigation of the condition of study of pilot classes for worker, peasant and soldier students in Hopei Normal University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 29, 1973)

After two years of diligent study, the first group of worker, peasant and soldier students from Hopei Normal University have recently graduated and one after another taken up stations in teaching work. On the eve of their graduation, we could see the vigorous revolutionary spirit of the worker, peasant and soldier students to make good and the gratifying results scored through their diligent study.

(I)

There are 1,044 worker, peasant and soldier students in the first group of Hopei Normal University studying in nine separate departments, including the Departments of Mathematics, Chinese Language, Political Education, History and Geography, Foreign Languages, Physics, Chemistry, Fundamentals of Agriculture, and Military Physical Culture and Literature and Art. The overwhelming majority of them are from poor and lower-middle peasant families and 92 percent of them are Party and League members. Many have been secretary of Party branches of rural production brigades, production team leaders, militia company leaders, teachers of civilian-run school, and commune and hsien revolutionary committee members. They generally have several years of practical experience in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the help of revolutionary teachers and cadres, there has been a marked improvement in both their political thinking and vocational ability after two years of diligent study.

The improvement in political thinking of the students is collectively manifested in a marked improvement in their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing of the revolution. The idea of "Be loyal to the educational undertakings of the Party" is established or basically established. Many of the students are paying attention to using the "one dividing into two" theory in dealing with themselves, overcoming the attitude of "being born red," and maintaining the characteristics of hard work and simple living of the working people.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work in the school is carried out for the sake of changing the thinking of students," the leading members of the university have for the past two years linked up criticize-revisionism and rectify the style of work with organizing the students to read diligently works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and by studying the history of the basic line and the history of line struggle in the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, developed revolutionary great criticism and repudiation and enabled the students to raise their theoretical level and awareness of line struggle.

At the same time, in conjunction with teaching activities, they have organized the students to go to factories, mines and the rural areas for visits to conduct social investigation and to take part in productive labor, and invited old workers, old peasants and old Party members and cadres to tell them about their factory history, village history, family history and history of class struggle to further enrich the content of the education in ideology and political line. The lively political lessons have created a deep impression on them and spurred them on to study for the revolution. Upon entering the university, quite a considerable number of students were unwilling to become a teacher. Some were even prepared to take up another profession upon their graduation. At present, most of the students are able to recognize the importance of teaching work for the plane of class struggle on the educational front and the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and before their graduation, a great number of them expressed their willingness to accept whatever assignment the Party might give them and to be a teacher for the rest of their life for the revolution.

With regard to vocational ability, the students have in general mastered or basically mastered the necessary fundamental theoretical knowledge for middle school teachers. In the Department of Physics, there were eight students whose cultural standard was low. At present, they have reached the level of teachers in physics of the senior middle school. Because of the fact that the worker, peasant and soldier students possess some practical experience, they show more initiative and are more active in their study, and their ability to analyze and solve problems improve very quickly. Many of the teachers are deeply touched by that.

Chang Ch'ing-fang, an associate professor of the Department of Mathematics, said, "In the past, the students will only move within the framework of what the teacher told them. Now, the worker, peasant and soldier teachers are able to take the initiative in thinking up and asking questions." T'ien Kang, an associate professor of the Department of Agricultural Fundamentals, warmly praised the results of study of the worker, peasant and soldier students, and

gave an example of how worker, peasant and soldier students made reports at scientific experiment report meetings. He said, "The linking up of theory with practice in that way, and making reports on specific achievements in scientific research was never before done by graduates in the past four years."

The theoretical learning and the ability to solve actual problems in electrical engineering by students of the Department of Physics has surpassed that of the graduates before the great cultural revolution. In the past, the graduate students possessed only book learning and they knew nothing about installing electric lights or differentiating or repairing electric motors. Now, by going to factories for practice, the worker, peasant and soldier students can each independently complete the task of repairing and wiring one to three sets of electric motor. Student Ts'ui Wan-yu and others have also repaired a set of large generator which had been dormant for many years, and they were favorably commented upon by the consumers.

Seen from the state of teaching practice in middle schools by this group of worker, peasant and soldier students, the majority have scored very good results. Some of the students have also applied the self-enlightening method of teaching, which is much welcomed by the middle school students. With reference to the curriculum of Hopei Provincial Middle School and the working condition of the teachers at the moment, cadres and teachers of various schools have carried out a comprehensive analysis on the study results of this group of worker, peasant and soldier students. Of the 1,044 students, some 97.3 percent are capable of being middle school teachers and some 51.9 percent senior middle school teachers.

(II)

The reason that the worker, peasant and soldier pilot classes are able to achieve such outstanding results is because of the development of criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work movement and the in-depth implementation of education in ideology and political line. For the past two years, the work of teaching has been carried out amid a violent struggle between the two lines. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type pushed their revisionist fallacies and interfered with the smooth progress of the revolution and caused the work of teaching to take a tortuous path. It is owing to the development of criticism-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work, the conducting of education in ideology and political line, which has raised the awareness of line struggle of the cadres, teachers and students, criticized the fallacies and eliminated the pernicious influence, and the timely reorganization of the plan for teaching which guaranteed time for teaching and strengthened the teaching of fundamental theory, that healthy development of the revolution in education is insured.

The outstanding results achieved by the worker, peasant and soldier student pilot classes could also be attributed to the implementation of Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive and running the university with open doors. In summing up the gains acquired in study during the past two years, students from various departments in great numbers talked about their gain in going to the factories and rural areas, and used a great deal of facts to illustrate that going into the three great revolutionary movements to carry out teaching, integrating with

the workers and peasants, and drawing nourishment from the masses was an important path to the remolding of thinking and raising of awareness of line struggle, and it was the basic road to linking theory with practice and integrating teaching with the three great revolutionary movements.

The outstanding results achieved by the worker, peasant and soldier student pilot classes are inalienable from the efforts of the revolutionary teachers. Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the overwhelming majority of the teachers have made varying degrees of progress politically and ideologically. Following the launching of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work movement and the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the revolutionary activism of the teachers is brought into play. There is a great transformation of their spiritual feature as well as their study attitude, and they have done a great deal of work in such respects as running the university with open doors, improving teaching materials and teaching methods, and helping the worker, peasant and soldier students with their study. A number of teachers who are enthusiastic in serving the worker, peasant and soldier students has appeared, much praised by the students. Before their graduation, many of the worker, peasant and soldier students expressed their gratitude to the teachers for the enthusiastic assistance given them.

(III)

The rich experience of the worker, peasant and soldier students is still waiting to be summed up, and attention must be given to some fresh problems which have cropped up in the course of advance that must be seriously resolved. Regarding these, the worker, peasant and soldier students and the teachers advanced quite a number of good suggestions and ideas before their graduation.

The first group of worker, peasant and soldier students of Hopei Normal University have fulfilled the study and the task of taking part in the revolution in education handed them by the Party, and together with the revolutionary cadres and teachers, are writing a brand new chapter in the history of the revolution in education. They are happy for the opportunity to attend the university. They firmly believe that following the in-depth development of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work movement and the constant enriching of experience in the revolution in education, the socialist university is bound to get better and better, and the study result of the worker, peasant and soldier students will get better every term. Nurtured by the sunshine and rain of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, more brilliant flowers will blossom and better and more hardy fruits will be produced.

- By the working group of the Educational Bureau of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Revolutionary Committee of Hopei Normal University

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Notes on Revolution in Education

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 29, 1973)

Yunnan University Sums Up Experience in the Practice of Revolution in Education

Since the New Year, filled with the elation of victory, leading members as well as teachers, students and staff of Yunnan University have been seriously summing up their work, and they are determined to develop further the excellent situation of the revolution in education.

In the past year, under the guidance of the Party, Yunnan University in succession sent out more than 100 teachers, organized into 21 teams for the practice of revolution in education, separately into factories, rural areas and scientific research departments to practice running the university with open doors and to establish contracts with factories and works for cooperation in scientific research work, and in the light of the particularity of their special fields, opened four school-run factories, and by construction, reorganizing and improving the laboratories, initially established a new three-in-one combination system of teaching, scientific research and production, and guaranteed the implementation of the educational policy of the Party.

In 1972, nine short-term training classes in philosophy, political economy, journalism and history were opened by four of the departments of Faculty of Arts for the factories, public organs and rural areas, and more than 1,000 cadres were trained. Four departments of the Faculty of Science in cooperation with factories and scientific research units, have carried out more than 20 important scientific research projects, and currently, successfully completed and put into operation an electronic microscope of their own manufacture for analyzing faults in steel ingots, a vacuum device of their own manufacture for testing air-extracting machines made in the province, and obtained outstanding results in extracting nylon-11 from castor oil, controlling single-crystal arsenic gallium, trial manufacturing gaseous laser beam instruments and minimal water analyzer for synthetic formaldihyde, griseofulvin and "K'a-na-mei-su" (卡那霉素), popularizing the use of the "method of optimum selection" in the selection of a formula for the sponge-rubber sole of the "Liberation" brand shoes, and dealing with the tungsten filament of lamp bulbs. While conducting scientific research, they have at the same time organized over ten report meetings and symposiums on specialized fields.

In the practice of revolution in education, the teachers and students have carried out joint discussions alongside with the writing of teaching materials. Up to the present, various departments in the university have writing teaching materials for 84 subjects, some 42 of which have been put into use and some of them have produced fine results and are being favorably commented upon by the broad masses of worker, peasant and soldier students.

At the beginning of the New Year, guided by the spirit of the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine, the revolutionary committee of the university has seriously summed up its experience and looked

for gaps, and it is currently drawing up work plans for teaching, scientific research, teacher training and productive labor for 1973. They are determined to carry on the revolution in education through to the end.

Ch'angch'un Geological Institute Maintains Holding Special Short-Term Training Classes

For the past three years, the Ch'angch'un Geological Institute, while maintaining running the normal classes well, has in succession held 11 short-term classes in such specialized fields and subjects as mine prospecting, water prospecting, geo-physical prospecting, seismic oil-prospecting, petrography and rock analysis, and geo-dynamics, each lasting for about three months. These short-term classes have been held on the basis of getting greater, faster, better and more economical results, and strengthened pointedly the content of teaching.

Some of the short-term classes on mine prospecting are being held in advanced small mines and mine reporting centers for the masses run by the hsien and commune locally, and the content of teaching is linked up with production on the spot on how to recognize mineral ores, to make report on them, to prospect for mineral ores and to locate them. By means of the three-in-one combination of teachers, students and local technical personnel, the advanced mining experience of the masses is summed up, and indigenous teaching materials that are simple and concise as well as practical have been prepared for the countryside.

On the method of teaching, the classes have maintained the principle of linking theory with practice. In the short-term training class for seismic oil-prospecting, when they got to the part on seismic oil-prospecting equipment, they carried out inspection and repairs alongside with teaching, in conjunction with the production task of carrying out necessary repairs on the seismic oil-prospecting equipment, and by also developing activities for teaching and learning from one another, not only enabled the task of teaching to be better fulfilled, but also fulfilled the task of inspecting and repairing a part of the instruments.

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WORKER CADRES

Help New Cadres Promoted From the Rank of Workers To Grow Up Rapidly

- P'engpu Railway Sub-Bureau of the Shanghai Railway Bureau pays attention to the training of successors to the cause of the revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 29, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Hofei, January 27, 1973) The P'engpu Railway Sub-Bureau of the Shanghai Railway Bureau is actively helping new cadres promoted from the workers to raise their awareness of line struggle and ability to direct work so that they may grow up rapidly in the three great revolutionary movements.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, P'engpu Railway Sub-Bureau has promoted over 300 new cadres from among the workers, of whom a third are holding leadership posts in workshops, sections and offices. The Party committee of the sub-bureau has on many occasions held study class for these cadres, organized them to study the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, regularly sent them into actual struggle to weather the storm and face the world, and by patiently helping them to raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, raised their ability to direct work.

After Wang Ch'eng-lu, a train inspector, became a member of the Party committee of the sub-bureau, the Party committee of the sub-bureau has, for the sake of enabling him to form closer ties with the masses and improve his ability through struggle, assigned him to the P'engpu passenger train and coach repair workshop of his former unit as a political instructor. In this workshop, individual workers of this workshop carrying out inspection and repairs on the train did not pay sufficient attention to rules and regulations.

With the help of principal responsible members of the Party committee of the sub-bureau, Wang Ch'eng-lu carried out penetrating and meticulous ideological work on these people and enabled them to raise their awareness gradually. The masses also gained a lesson from it,and because of that, the activism of everybody was further mobilized. Last year, this workshop fulfilled every month in a steadfast manner the task of repairing passenger trains.

Chen Wen-hsiu, the train master of the No. 3 train of the P'engpu train section is a new cadre promoted from cooking personnel. After studying works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, he further established the thought of serving the people wholeheartedly. He regularly led the workers to villages, factories and mines by the side of the tracks to investigate local communications installations and conditions so that train crews could better serve the passengers. On the basis of the needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers during the journey, he also led the train crews to set up various services such as warming up food for the passengers, which were greatly welcomed

by them. Within only two years, they received more than 20,000 letters of commendation from passengers, and the train run by them became an advanced unit in passenger transportation work in P'engpu Railway Sub-Bureau and Shanghai Railway Bureau.

In the course of training the new cadres, the Party committee of the P'engpu Railway Sub-Bureau attaches great importance to supporting their activism, regularly helps them to sum up experience, and encourages them to be daring in their work. Last summer, the safety and schedule activity of the Yühsik'ou Ferry Crossing Station for a time was not properly carried out. Leading members of the Party committee of the sub-bureau and the CCP Yühsik'ou District Committee thereupon helped P'eng En-yün, a new cadre and secretary of the Party branch of this station, to make a concrete analysis of the cause and summed up the lesson of the experience.

With the enthusiastic assistance of leading members from above, P'eng En-yün and other responsible members of the ferry crossing station mobilized the masses to criticize deeply the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and set up and invigorated a system of reasonable rules and regulations. Setting the pace by delving into vocational study, he enabled safety in production in this ferry crossing station to become better and better, and they set a new record of 200 consecutive days without a single mishap. In the struggle, P'eng En-yün further raised his awareness of line struggle and his ability to direct work, and the Party committee of the sub-bureau again promoted him to the Yühsik'ou Station as secretary of the Party general branch there to let him receive further tempering.

P'engpu Railway Sub-Bureau is also paying attention to the training of newly promoted women cadres. With the help of the Party committee of the sub-bureau and under the concern of the masses, some of the new women cadres are growing up vigorously.

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PHYSICAL TRAINING

Spare-Time Physical Training Network Combines Popularization With Elevation

by

P'ing Yüan (平 原)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 29, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for physical culture, a spare-time physical training network in Hungk'ou ch'ü, Shanghai municipality, has gradually shaped up and developed on the basis of a widespread youth physical culture campaign.

In the past two years, under the unified leadership of the Party committee and with the close cooperation of the educational departments, this ch'ü, true to Chairman Mao's great guideline "Develop the physical culture movement and improve the people's physique," has gradually established a systematic level to level linked-up spare-time physical training network. This training network is made up of three levels--the first, the ch'ü spare-time physical schools for youths and children; the second, the long-term training classes for various athletic items; and the third, the primary and middle schools in the whole area of the ch'ü focusing on one to two athletic items.

Practice shows that such a spare-time physical training network comes with highly superior features. It means an effective way of giving training starting with childhood, giving many years' training and systematic training, training a backbone force for a physical culture campaign, and raising the technical level of sports. It represents an important measure for the firm implementation of the guideline combining popularization with elevation. It also comes as an effective means to stimulate the continuous elevation of the technical level of our sports and the rapid growth of the reserve physical culture forces.

Marx pointed out, "Future education for all children reaching a certain age is the combination of productive labor with intellectual and physical education. It is not just a means of raising social production but the only way to create people with overall development." Taking physical culture as an important part of the proletarian education guideline, Chairman Mao pointed out, "Our educational guideline should allow those being educated development in moral, intellectual and physical fields to become socialist-minded and cultured laborers."

Starting with childhood in giving physical education is an energetic measure to show concern for the healthy growth of the younger generation. Establishment of a spare-time physical training network is a good way of "starting with childhood." The spare-time training network rests on the foundation of a number of primary and middle schools that focus attention on certain

physical culture items. On the foundation of a widespread mass physical culture campaign, these schools let one or two physical culture and sport items gradually shape up as the main points of emphasis while launching varied sport activities. The formation of items of emphasis can cultivate students' passion for a certain sport and their habit for energetic training in it.

Energetic participation in physical training by the broad masses of youths and children helps foster the collectivist spirit, organizational discipline and a courageous, rugged and unwavering will. Through persistence in physical training, the broad masses of youths and children become strong-bodied and well-developed and full of vim and vigor and thus more capable of acquiring proper cultural and scientific knowledge. This makes for the all-round implementation of the Party's educational guideline and students' development in the moral, intellectual and physical fields.

A case in point is Hsingfuts'un Primary School. In the past, this school did not correctly guide the students' after-class life, so that some students got involved in some unwholesome activities. This hampered the healthy growth of students. Later, with an eye to the feature of children's passion for action, the school combined the strengthening of ideological and political work with the energetic launching of varied physical culture activities centering on the table tennis game. The broad masses of youths and children were organized for participation. Students' after-class life was enriched. Around 60 percent of the students were regular participants in the table tennis game. Some so-called naughty students became physical culture activists and sportsmen of teams representing the school. Their progress in the ideological and scholastic fields was noticeable. Practice made the school understand that launching physical culture activities was also an important way of changing the students' thinking. Due to the proper handling of the relations involving moral, intellectual and physical education, the school presented a new picture.

Thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary physical culture line calls for our correct handling of the relations between popularization and elevation. Chairman Mao said, "Our elevation rests on the foundation of popularization; our popularization comes about under the guidance of elevation." "Work popularization and elevation cannot be separated downright." The establishment and development of the spare-time physical training network provide a reliable guarantee for the mass popularization and elevation of athletic activities of youths and children.

Hungk'ou ch'ü has at present 56 primary schools (representing 43 percent of the primary schools in the whole ch'ü) and 32 middle schools (representing 61 percent of the middle schools in the whole ch'ü) concentrating respectively on eight sport items such as track and field, swimming, calisthenics, basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton. In general cases, the number of students participation in stressed items reaches over 50 percent of the total. Of these schools, seven middle schools and 14 primary schools set up spare-time physical training classes with after-class time devoted to special items of physical training. As far as an item-emphasized school is concerned,

it must not only seek the popularization and elevation of emphasized items but also launch properly varied athletic activities, so that the students of the whole school can take an active part in physical training.

The swimming activity of the Tung Ti Yü Hui Road Primary School has a wide mass base. The bulk of students above the 3rd grade have learned how to swim. On the basis of widespread popularization for a swimming backbone force, a swimming spare-time training class is set up, specialized training given in after-class hours. This makes for a relatively quick elevation of the level of the swimming sport in the whole school. Seven students have successively represented Shanghai municipality on three occasions in a national youths swimming contest. Relatively satisfactory achievements are scored.

The spare-time physical training network links up the key primary and middle schools. In line with the principle of making schools accessible nearby primary and middle schools concentrating on the same items hook up with each other and cooperate together. Changed is the previous situation of "several years of training being received in a primary school" only to suffer a "discontinuation" in a middle school. The middle schools help neighboring primary schools to solve some training and playground difficulties. Between physical culture teachers relevant business matters were discussed and opinions exchanged. Primary schools transfer graduates with a certain grounding in training to key middle schools. Thus, young sportsmen after primary school graduation can join a middle school to undergo continued specialized training in the same item.

Due to the widespread unfolding of physical culture activities over a wide base, especially in key schools, the elevation of the ch'ü-wide sport technical level rests on a solid foundation. At present, in these key middle and primary schools, there are around 4,500 school-level members of sports teams. From among them are selected over 400 young sportsmen with a grounding in certain events for participation in spare-time long-term training classes in various items as a reserve force of the ch'ü youths and children spare-time physical culture schools. On this foundation, are set up ch'ü youths and adolescents spare-time physical culture schools specializing in eight items with over 200 students.

Thus in the whole area of the ch'ü a level to level linked-up systematic spare-time training network is established. Popularization and elevation are relatively satisfactorily combined. This makes for a relatively quick elevation of the sport technical level in Hungk'ou ch'ü. In only two years or so, 86 young sportsmen were elected to municipal representative teams and admitted into the Peking Physical Culture College. Forty-three young sportsmen respectively represented Shanghai municipality at various national youths contests. Three became members of the Shanghai Municipal Youths Football Team that visited Japan. For other ball games of various kinds, the highest level for the same age group before the great cultural revolution is reached and surpassed. Of the 24 sportsmen of Shanghai who participated in the recent national children swimming contest involving five provinces and municipalities, seven hailed from this ch'ü. This shows fully the superiority of the spare-time physical training network. Like a track and field relay races, it is

carried on continuously so that physical culture and sport newborn forces can grow up in a continuous flow.

To seek continuous consolidation and development of the spare-time physical training network, we must correctly solve the problem of elevation as a guide to popularization. Only under the guidance of elevation can popularization of work be further deepened and developed. The Youths and Children Spare-Time Physical Culture School of Hungk'ou ch'ü is a case that reflects elevation on the basis of ch'ü-wide popularization. It has also assumed responsibility for guidance about ch'ü-wide popularization. Changed is the previous phenomenon of "running the school behind closed doors."

The relations between a spare-time physical culture school and basic-level middle and primary school training are handled in a relatively satisfactory manner. Through various channels, it plays its guiding role in popularizing physical training. In the past two years, it held a short-term training class in various events for 62 terms. Over 3,700 physical culture backbone personnel are trained for basic levels.

A ch'ü-wide spare-time physical training teaching and research group for eight sports events is organized. The group is made up of coaches of ch'ü-level physical culture schools and physical culture teachers of various key schools. On the one hand, through the study of business matters and an exchange of opinions, the group helps physical culture teachers of various schools to raise their professional level, and, on the other, studies the content and method related to spare-time physical training. This allows a closer link between ch'ü-level and basic-level spare-time physical training.

The group regularly organizes schools specializing in the same sport to exchange teaching experiences and carry out checks on training. In addition, the sport teams of ch'ü-level physical culture schools go to key schools in a planned manner to give demonstrations and technical guidance. The above measures arouse to the full the activism of various basic levels concentrating on certain sports. Played in a practical manner is the role of elevation serving as a guide to popularization.

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Training Begins From Childhood

by

The Physical Culture and Sports Committee of the Area of Szup'ing, Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 29, 1973)

In light of the features of adolescents and children, the Workers' Offspring Primary School of the Szup'ing Amalgamated Chemistry Works, Kirin Province, has energetically launched miniature basketball, volleyball and football activities. Now, over 98 percent of the 1,700 plus students of 33 classes of the whole school are taking part in these activities. Not only are the contents of school physical education and extra-curricular activities enriched but also the physique of adolescents and children is strengthened. This also helps change students' thinking and helps them in learning proper socialist cultural lessons. Last school term, the whole school selected a total of 95 "three-good" students. Of them were 35 little sportsmen of school- and class-level representative teams. They made up 37 percent of the total number of "three-good" students.

When the school first started pushing miniature basketball, volleyball and football activities, some teachers did not quite agree. They held that "it will do for a school to give proper physical culture lessons. What does it mean by miniature ball game activities?" "For so many years primary schools have taken up optional games. Only in the middle school are basketball, volleyball and football activities given attention!"

To solve this problem of ideological awareness, the Party branch aroused the teachers and students to make investigations and studies. It was found that many children took a keen interest in ball game activities. Except for the table tennis, some children spent after-class hours at the playgrounds or at courtyards kicking toy balls like footballs with school bags or bricks put together as goal lines. Some even hugged big basketballs laboriously heaving them up onto the baskets in the "hugging-a-big basin" fashion. They also said, "Big basketballs are too big for us; big volleyballs are too heavy for us; big footballs are too massive to be kicked by us. What a good game it is to try the miniature balls!" These facts showed that if big basketballs, volleyballs and footballs were reduced to a miniature form and the contest time is shortened and the playground made suitable, and minature ball game activities launched with the age and physical build of adolescents and children in mind, then adolescents' and children's demand for participation in ball game activities can be satisfied.

On the basis of such understanding, the teachers and students of the whole school again seriously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Our educational guideline should give those educated development in moral, intellectual and physical fields so that they can become socialist-minded and cultured laborers." In the light of the fact of individual students coming under the influence of bourgeois ideas, some teachers deeply felt that to correctly guide adolescents

and children in taking up physical culture activities and unfold tiny basketball, volleyball and football activities help the cultivation of their good virtues and good style and their better application of proletarian ideas in occupying the out-of-campus position to allow children's healthy growth.

With awareness raised, the school Party branch assigned a fixed leading cadre to handle miniature ball game activities. Full play was given to the activism of the teachers of the whole school. Apart from the physical culture teachers holding themselves responsible for daily training, full play was given to the specialities of class heads and teachers who acted concurrently as coaches for miniature ball game activities. To solve the difficulties related to equipment, the revolutionary teachers acting according to the principle of self-reliance aroused the masses to work with their own hands in seeking a solution. For instance, waste nylon yarns were used to weave miniature volleyball nets and basketball nets. Footballs were used for miniature basketballs.

Because miniature basketball, volleyball and football activities fit the adolescents and children well and are their favorite form of physical culture and sport, they get launched with ease and can be easily made a regular practice. In the past two years, these activities became an important part of the contents of school physical training and extra-curricular activities. During a physical culture session or in between other sessions or after class, the children play with miniature basketballs, volleyballs and footballs at the playgrounds. This stimulates the unfolding of track and field and other athletic activities. In the whole school, there appears a dynamic scene.

The wide popularization of school mass athletic activities has strengthened the physique of children. In the 4th class of the 4th grade, 12 students in the past suffered from different degrees of stomach trouble, arthritis and bronchitis, and often absented themselves from class because of sickness. After participation in miniature ball games, their cases took a turn for the better. They became a backbone physical culture force. Three students became members of the representative team of the school.

To carry out the Party's educational guideline in an all-round manner, the Party committee of the school paid attention to the correct handling of the relations between miniature ball game activities and proper socialist culture lessons. On the one hand, it gave students education in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for physical culture and the Party's educational guideline to make them understand the goal of participation in miniature ball game activities; on the other, it adopted some effective measures and established certain systems to assure student participants in tiny ball game activities of a better performance in doing socialist cultural lessons. Class heads and teachers made a point of arranging time for students' tiny ball game activities and energetically supported and helped physical culture teachers in training sportsmen. Meanwhile, the physical culture teachers paid attention to the study of cultural lessons by miniature ball team members, and, acting in coordination with class heads and teachers, organized extra-curricular study groups to supervise the timely completion of students' school assignments and to give individual tutorship to students with a relatively poor showing in study. Because the leadership,

class heads and teachers, and physical culture teachers make concerted efforts in making rational arrangements for the unfolding of miniature ball game activities, the students' study performance is improved.

Through participation in miniature basketball, volleyball and football game activities, the students received constant collectivist education. This plays a beneficial role in cultivating their good style of being "united, strenuous, solemn and active" and their good qualities. One class of the 4th grade in the past gave a relatively poor showing in organizational discipline. Later, the class head and the physical culture teacher acted in close cooperation and seriously organized miniature ball game activities. Meanwhile, education in "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" was conducted for students. A relatively satisfactory change took place in the students' thinking. Now, this class has become one in the whole school with the best organizational discipline.

To cultivate the habit of adolescents and children participating in ball game activities from early childhood is an effective way and a fundamental means to raise the technical level of our ball games. A foundation is laid for the cultivation of a reserve force about bringing basketball, volleyball and football games up to the international level. Adolescents and children are highly imitative, highly receptive and quick at mastering physical movements. This is conducive to a high technical level. For two years this school has been promoting miniature ball game activities. The adolescents and children have now considerably raised their technical level of ball games. Many students have at their fingertips certain basic skills related to basketball, volleyball and football games such as the passing of a basketball and the dropping of it into the basket and the passing, dribbling, stopping and shooting of the football and heading it into the goal. In the past, in playing the volleyball, the 4th and 5th grade students generally relied on service to score points. Now for the 4th and 5th grade students the situation is changed. The 2nd and 3rd grade students also could skillfully push and pass the ball, and serve it in various ways. Some are also capable of striking and blocking and of simple strategic coordination. The worker-peasant-soldier masses who watched the little sportsmen's demonstrations said, "In these little sportsmen, we see the delightful prospect of the rapid development of our ball games."

* * *

Starting with Children

by

Kuo Yü-wen (郭育文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 29, 1973)

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Party committees at various levels and the relevant departments through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign have strengthened leadership over physical culture. A very favorable situation prevails on the physical culture front, just as on various other fronts in the whole country. In unfolding mass athletic activities, various areas pay particular attention to starting with children. New progress is registered in middle and primary school physical culture work and spare-time training. The articles published in the paper today on participation in athletic activities by youths and adolescents and children point to a new aspect in this regard.

The great leader Chairman Mao has hitherto showed great attention to and concern over the healthy growth of youths and adolescents and children. It was once pointed out that they must be given "development in moral intellectual and physical fields." Especially for those youths and adolescents and children in the process of physical growth, physical training at an early period helps better physical development. This is of particularly great importance in fundamentally strengthening people's physical build and raising the technical level of sports. We must train youths and children of our country so that they can have socialist consciousness and a grasp of cultural and scientific knowledge. At the same time, we must demand of them a strong physique. The cultivation and formation of such physique is determined by many-faceted factors. One important factor is organizing them for participation in physical training from childhood. Physical training from childhood helps the healthy overall development of youths and children. It is highly helpful toward their acquisition of political and cultural knowledge and their participation in various social activities.

Youths and children are as eager to learn as they are active. If their spare-time cultural life is not correctly led and organized then bourgeois ideas often easily break in. Organizing them from participation in athletic activities helpful to spiritual and physical development and teaching them to undergo physical training for the revolution--this not only helps enrich their spare-time cultural life but also goes to foster the spirit of collectivism, strengthen organizational discipline and cultivate the qualities of courage, ruggedness and perseverance.

Concerning our athletic enterprise, we must seek popularization and also continuous elevation of the technical level of sports. Experience shows that many sportsmen of our country with splendid achievements to their credit have taken an active part in physical training since childhood. After years of planned cultivation and training, a good foundation is laid. This coupled

with further systematic rigorous training leads to excellent achievements. The proper handling of spare-time training for youths and adolescents and children is a tried-and-true way of stimulating the continuous elevation of the technical level of our sports and the continuous growth of the reserve sports forces. An eloquent testimony is provided by the role played by the spare-time physical training network set up by Hungk'ou ch'ü, Shanghai municipality. In raising the technical level of sports, we cannot concern ourselves with immediate interests and care nothing about the future; otherwise we can hardly reach a still higher level.

The Party committees at various levels must further strengthen leadership over the athletic activities of youths and adolescents and children. Under the leadership of the Party committee, educational and athletic departments at various levels must seriously do a proper job in this respect. School Party branches should put physical culture work on the agenda, arouse the positive elements in the CYL League, Red Guards and Red Little Soldiers, give full play to the role of an athletic backbone force and handle properly physical culture lessons, morning calisthenics, classroom gymnastics, extracurricular athletic activities, spare-time training and other work, so that the athletic activities of youths and adolescents and children can be carried out more widely and constantly under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

STATE PURCHASES

Chinese Government Purchases More Native and Rural Side-Line Products

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1973)

state purchases of twenty major native and rural side-line products in china rose considerably in 1972. these products include wool, pig bristles, casings, bamboo and honey. the purchase of paint, charcoal and mats rose by more than 10 per cent, and that of wild animal pelts and furs, by over 30 per cent.

while paying attention to grain production, the party committees strengthened leadership over rural side-line production. production has been stepped up in accordance with the needs of national construction and the people's life, on the basis of the distribution of natural resources. in mountainous leshan region in szechwan province, the commune members bag wild animals in their spare time or the slack farming seasons. state purchases of pelts in the region last year was 18.2 per cent over 1971. more deer's antlers and musk, valuable chinese medicine, were sold to the state.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATIONS

Rapid Increase of Small Hydro-Electric Stations in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1973)

the total capacity of small hydro-electric stations run by counties and communes in china has trebled in the past three years.

such stations now dot all parts of the country, including some remote border regions inhabited by national minority people. kwangtung province has 9,400 small hydro-electric stations with a total capacity of over 300,000 kw. they supply half the electricity needed by the province's local industry and agriculture.

the principle for china's power development is "build large and medium-sized and small plants simultaneously and most of them should be small and medium-sized ones." while the large and medium-sized

ones are built with state investment, counties, communes and production brigades are encouraged to build small ones below 500 kw in capacity.

chinhua county in coastal chekiang province has 117 hydro-electric stations. about three-fourths of them were built with funds raised by communes and production brigades. a people's commune in liaoning province, northeast china, put up eight small hydro-electric stations within three months last year.

commune members in mountain areas make use of mountain creeks, small reservoirs and hill-side ponds and other water resources to generate electric power. people on plains dam rivers to raise the water head for generating power. huaian county in east china's kiangsu province built more than 100 small hydro-electric stations using such methods to raise the fall from less than one metre to 1.5 or 2 metres in some of the rivers and canals. communes in coastal areas of shantung province built power stations using tidal fluctuations as motive force. a tibetan herdsmen's commune in chinghai province's machi mountains, 7,000 metres above sea level, has built a power station driven by the melted snow flowing down the mountain. the herdsmen now use electricity to power their shears, flour mills and milk churns.

most of the small generating units installed in the past three years are products of county- and commune-run workshops. communes and production brigades generally train their own power station operators.

meanwhile, the state gives people's communes necessary assistance in investment and equipment. technicians and workers from cities help with the designing of power stations and training of electricians.

the small power stations have given considerable impetus to rural economy. many communes and production brigades now use electricity to bring water to irrigate farmland as well as to power food processing and fodder crushing. the 140 small power stations in hsienchu county of chekiang province provide electricity for the county's 70 plants and mines as well as for agriculture.

IRRIGATION

Arid Northwest China Extends Irrigation

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 29, 1973)

an important grain and cotton producing area in northwest china, the kansu corridor, has in the past three years brought irrigation to nearly 100,000 hectares of arid land, equivalent to half the total irrigated acreage there at the time of liberation in 1949.

embracing 21 counties in western kansu province, the area lies along the ancient silk road that linked china with the west. the new irrigation projects include 5,300 kilometres of canals and ditches and over 10,000 pump wells.

pebbles or turf were used to line the beds of the canals to prevent seepage.

these enabled the arid area to increase its grain yield by ten per cent last year. a number of counties and communes surpassed the target of 3 tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the kansu corridor is a narrow strip of land of more than one thousand kilometres long from east to west and a hundred kilometres wide. it is flanked by the kilien mountains and the gobi desert. scarcity of rainfall and fast evaporation make it impossible to farm without irrigation.

the party and the people's government have led the people since 1949 in tapping ground water and utilizing melted snow from nearby mountains for irrigation. more than a quarter of a million hectares of arid land have been brought under irrigation since 1949.

survey groups composed of cadres, technicians and veteran peasants studied the distribution of natural resources and worked out plans to extend irrigation. commune members combined small scattered farm plots into bigger ones, dug and repaired ditches, built reservoirs, opened roads and planted trees.

while the big and medium projects are built with government investment, small ones are undertaken by communes and brigades. in water control china lays stress on water storage and small projects built by the masses because small projects can make full use of local water and be effective quickly.

the commune members in minchin county on the edge of the gobi desert, have sunk 2,300 pump wells and 10,000 brick-lined wells since 1970.

FORESTRY

New Forest Area Developed in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jan. 29, 1973)

a forest area developed after liberation in southwest china's szechwan province has become an important lumbering centre. it in 1972 provided the state with 2,750,000 cubic metres of timber, 50 times the figure for the whole province in 1949, the year of liberation.

large numbers of workers, cadres and technicians arrived after liberation at this heavily-wooded virgin stand in mountainous northern szechwan. now there are 23 forestry bureaux in the area. some 2,000 kilometres of roads have been built, 3,000 kilometres of rivers and streams channelized.

in the autumn of 1971, workers scaled mountains 4,000 metres above sea level to get to maoerhkai to start a new bureau. within one year they opened five felling areas and put up offices, a hospital, a school, housing and other structures with a total floor space of 9,000 square metres. the bureau delivered over 70,000 cubic metres of timber to the state that year, over-fulfilling state target.

efforts have been made to introduce technical innovations in lumbering and transport to reduce labour intensity and raise output.

the forestry workers also pay attention to regeneration. some 113,000 hectares of clearings have been reforested in the past decade. the spruce they planted many years ago is ripe for the axe.

the workers have experimented with fast-growing trees. they succeeded in planting on slopes of lower altitudes larches which used to grow on mountain tops. most of the 66 hectares of larches planted in 1967 are ripe for felling. tree nurseries occupying an area of eight hectares have been set up for planting more larches.

workers in all forestry bureaux are making multi-purpose uses of timber. many timber mills, paper mills, pulp mills, fiberboard plants and chemical works have been set up.

wherever possible, the workers also raise muskdeers, deers and sheep, engage in bee-keeping, cultivate ginseng and other medicinal herbs.

new towns have emerged. there are some 30 hospitals, and each felling area has a clinic. primary and middle schools number over one hundred. some 70 film projecting teams serve the lumber workers.

MEDICINE

North China Provincial Hospital Saves Worker from Near-Fatal Electric Shock

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jan. 28, 1973)

"my heart stopped beating for 24 minutes due to electric shock, but the shansi people's hospital revived me and gave me a new lease of life", said transport worker sun chun-yuan. speaking at a recent meeting of the shansi provincial public health bureau, the 43-year old worker of hui nationality expressed gratitude to the medical staff of the provincial hospital. he praised the chinese communist party and chairman mao for training the people's medical workers in revolutionary humanitarianism and pledged to do his part in building socialism.

on 22 last june he was carried to the emergency room of the hospital 24 minutes after receiving an electric shock that stopped his heartbeat and respiration. he was clinically dead because his pupils were dilated and there was no light reflex. medical conventions show that after heartbeat has stopped more than ten minutes, even if the patient is saved, he is liable to severe physical or mental impairment. the medical workers were determined to try their best to save the class brother.

after external cardiac massage failed three times, the deputy director of surgical department opened the chest while inserting a tube into the patient's trachea to give oxygen therapy under pressure and opening a vein for fluid infusion. cardio-respiratory stimulants were injected.

five minutes later the patient's heart went into ventricular fibrillation. use of an electric defibrillator was not effective. stimulants were injected into the heart muscle while external massage continued. natural heartbeat was restored 27 minutes after the patient entered the hospital. eight minutes later, natural respiration was resumed.

the brain, heart and kidneys had been deprived of adequate oxygen for so long that serious complications might occur at any time. the medical group augmented hypothermia by physical cooling with ice until the patient's body temperature was brought down to 33 degrees centigrade and gave him diuretic drugs to protect the vital functions of the brain and internal organs. the patient's pulse and respiration returned to normal after twenty-four hours of intensive treatment. pulse, breathing, and body temperature were noted once every 15 minutes and the amount of urination once every hour.

on the tenth day, the digestive tract began to bleed and breathing became uneven. hemorrhaging increased the following day and the heartbeat grew more irregular and blood pressure fluctuated. doctors of other hospitals were called in for consultations and the decision was taken to treat the patient with a combination of chinese traditional and western medicine.

the patient gradually regained his health. the doctors and nurses then tried to help him recover his memory, teaching him to read and write, reading to him and encouraging him to recall incidents in his life. learning that sun chun-yuan liked to listen to model revolutionary peking operas, they brought him a transistor radio. memory recovery since the accident in june 1972 has been quite good.

the state paid all medical fees and full pay during his illness.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Economic, Trade and Goodwill Mission Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met langue tsobgny clement, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united republic of cameroon to china, and they discussed matters related to the presentation of credentials.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Foreign Minister Fetes Chilean Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome clodomiro almeyda medina, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of chile, and all members of the chilean government delegation led by him.

speaking at the banquet, chi peng-fei said that the chilean people are industrious and valiant, and waged protracted struggles against colonialism and imperialism, heroically and unyieldingly. he said: "in the last two years, under the leadership of his excellency president allende, the chilean government and people have made unremitting efforts and achieved many important successes in defending the independence and sovereignty of their country, protecting their national resources and developing their national economy. in international affairs, the chilean government has pursued an independent foreign policy, upheld the principles of national self-determination and non-interference, opposed hegemonism and power politics, supported the three indochinese peoples in their just struggles, and established diplomatic relations not long ago with the royal government of national union of cambodia. it has thus made positive

contributions to the asian, african and latin american peoples' cause of unity against imperialism."

chi peng-fei pointed out that the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam was a major event in the present-day world and a great victory won by the vietnamese people in their protracted and valiant struggle in defence of the independence and sovereignty of their country against aggression. "we extend warm congratulations to the heroic vietnamese people on this victory," he said. he expressed the hope that all the signatories to the agreement on viet nam will earnestly carry out the agreement already reached. he reiterated: "the chinese government and people will continue to firmly stand by the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples and give all-out support and assistance to their just cause."

talking about the excellent situation in latin america, the chinese foreign minister said that the movement to defend national independence and state sovereignty is surging forward vigorously and irresistibly on the continent, and the struggle initiated by latin american countries to uphold the 200 nautical-mile maritime rights and oppose hegemonism on the seas is winning increasingly wide support in the world. the latin american countries, together with afro-asian countries, are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. he stressed: "the latin american peoples are great peoples. latin america belongs to them, and it is for they themselves to manage the affairs of the latin american countries. we are confident that the latin american countries will surely win still greater victories in their struggle against imperialist aggression, interference, control and bullying so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle."

referring to the friendship between the people of china and chile, chi peng-fei said: "soon after his excellency allende assumed the presidency two years ago, the chilean government determinedly supported the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations, and established diplomatic relations with her, becoming thereby the first south american country to establish diplomatic relations with china. this was a powerful support to the chinese people, and i would like to take this opportunity to express once again our heartfelt thanks to the chilean government and people. we are glad to note that, through the efforts of both sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed continuously over the past two years in the political, economic and cultural fields. i believe that this visit of the chilean government delegation will surely make a new contribution towards further strengthening the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

in his speech, foreign minister almeyda pointed out that chile and china have many points in common in their independent foreign policies. "in the struggle to establish a more just and prosperous society, we appreciate the great victories won by the people's republic of china," he added.

he said: "through exchange of visits and frequent friendly contacts, the chilean people understand and admire the progress and success of the chinese revolution, and rejoice over them."

the chilean foreign minister went on: "our foreign policy is independent and free and safeguards our sovereignty. that is why one of the first actions taken by the government of president salvador allende was the establishment of diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china. we feel it an honour that we have done something which you, mr. minister, describe as 'a powerful support' for the chinese people. we simply performed a duty.

"yesterday we firmly stood for restoring to china her legitimate rights in the united nations. today we reaffirm our conviction that full participation of the people's republic of china is conducive to the struggle of the people of various countries to work for peace and advance human progress."

foreign minister almeyda said: "the signing of 'the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' in paris yesterday is an important event.

"we fully agree with you, mr. minister, in calling this fruit of the vietnamese people's protracted and heroic struggle a great victory. the revolutionary people of the whole world and all the peace-loving people regard this victory as their own. when the people of a small nation, relying on truth and justice, resist a strong enemy, thereby winning the powerful support of the people the world over for their struggle, they are able to defeat the barbarous aggression. viet nam is a forceful proof.

"today, it is the people of these countries who are closely following the development of events. since the chilean government knows its revolutionary duty, it will continue to stand by the indochinese peoples in the new stage of this struggle. it is from this spirit of militant solidarity that we approach our relations with the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the lao people and the royal government of national union of cambodia".

the chilean foreign minister said: "we are concerned about the situation in the middle east. we take into consideration the rights of the palestinian people and support the arab peoples in their struggle to recover their territories that have been illegally occupied. we are concerned about the present situation in africa where colonialism, racism and apartheid are cruelly suppressing the people who are fighting for liberation. this is proved by the murder of revolutionary leader amilcar cabral, general secretary of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde, and by the blockade of our fraternal republic of zambia. we lodge our strongest protest against this, and express our most powerful solidarity."

foreign minister almeyda condemned the imperialists for their plunder and aggression in the third world.

he said: "a tide of safeguarding national independence and full sovereignty is surging in latin america." "defending our natural resources and territorial waters is the basis of our policy. such policy is increasingly proving the decisive importance of the regional and national efforts."

the speeches of the two foreign ministers were warmly applauded.

among the guests at the banquet were armando uribe a., member of the chilean government delegation and chilean ambassador to china, and mrs. uribe, diplomatic officials of the chilean embassy here, and chilean friends in peking.

present were chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of other government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including hsiao peng, chou fa-yen, shen chang-jung, ma yao-chi, chang wen-chin, chung fu-hsiang, ni chih-fu, hsieh ching-yi, yu hui-yung, hsiang chien and li en-chiu.

Sino-Chilean Trade Mixed Commission Meets in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1973)

the china-chile trade mixed commission met here this morning.

attending the meeting on the chilean side were clodomiro almeyda medina, minister of foreign affairs; ernesto torrealba, executive secretary of the executive secretariat of foreign economic relations, and armando uribe arce, ambassador to china.

attending the meeting on the chinese side were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade.

the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chilean Foreign Minister Almeyda Attends Concert in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1973)

chilean foreign minister clodomiro almeyda medina and the chilean government delegation he is leading attended a concert here this evening in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min.

present at the concert were chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and his wife, and other chilean friends in peking.

at the concert, a soloist of the central philharmonic society played the chilean tunes "beautiful chile" and "if you go to chile", which were warmly welcomed by the guests. the piano concerto "the yellow river" and other chinese music were performed.

foreign minister almeyda and the other distinguished chilean guests this morning visited the exhibition of historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they visited the central institute for nationalities this afternoon and were accorded a warm reception by the teachers and students of various nationalities.

Chinese Government Maritime Transport Delegation Leaves Chile for Home

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jan. 27, 1973)

the chinese government maritime transport delegation headed by vice-minister of communications yu mei left here for home by plane today after concluding a friendly visit to chile.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chile's acting vice-minister of public works and transport orlando neira and officials of the chilean foreign ministry.

chinese ambassador to chile lin ping was also present.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Oncologist Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1973)

french oncologist professor p. denoix left here for home by air today after a five-day visit to china at the invitation of the academy of medical sciences of china.

during his stay in peking, he was met and feted by huang chia-szu, leading member of the academy.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Japan Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1973)

mi kuo-chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in japan, left here for his post in tokyo by air today.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Economic, Trade and Goodwill Mission Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 29, 1973)

k. jagatsingh, minister of economic planning and development, and some members of the mauritius economic, trade and goodwill mission he is leading, left here for home today after a friendly visit to china. the other members of the mission led by j.m.m.g. marchand, minister of industry and commerce, left here for home earlier.

the mauritius guests were warmly seen off by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned; and wang ming-chun, a department head of the ministry of foreign trade, and hsu li-chin, deputy director of a department of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, who had accompanied the guests on their visit to kwangchow.

the mauritius guests arrived here in two groups on january 26 and 27, and were feted by vice-chairman liu tien-fu. while in kwangchow, the mauritius guests went sight-seeing, and some of them visited a rural people's commune.

CHINA AND NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Chinese Party and State Leaders Greet Formal Signing of Paris Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 29, 1973)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, in a message today extended warm congratulations and paid high respect to the party and state leaders of the democratic republic of viet nam and the leaders of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on the occasion of the formal signing in paris of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam. the

message was sent to ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. the message reads in full as follows:

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,
comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,
comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam,
comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

hanoi.

his excellency nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation,
his excellency huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

south viet nam.

on the occasion of the formal signing in paris of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam, we, on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people, extend our warm congratulations and pay our high respect to you and, through you, to the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, to the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and to the people in north and south viet nam.

for the sake of the independence of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation, the heroic vietnamese people, holding high the banner of president ho chi minh's call for "firm resolve to fight and win", carried on a staunch fight against u.s. imperialism for

a decade and more and eventually impelled the u.s. government to sign the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam, agree to withdraw all the armed forces of the united states and its allies within a fixed time and recognize the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination, and as a result conditions have been created for the vietnamese people to solve their own problems free from external armed intervention, and a vista has been opened up of the realization of the peace, independence, unity, democracy and prosperity of viet nam.

the signing of the paris agreement is an important achievement scored by the vietnamese people through their protracted struggles on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. it is a great victory won by them through self-reliance, arduous struggle and perseverance in a protracted people's war. it is a great victory for the three indochinese peoples' united struggle. it is also a common victory for the people of the whole world, the american people included.

the chinese people heartily rejoice at the victory of the vietnamese people as at a victory of their own. the tenacious revolutionary spirit and dauntless heroism you displayed in your protracted war of resistance have won you the admiration and praise of the people of the whole world. your brilliant example proves that a small nation can win victory over a big, and a weak nation can win victory over a strong. it is a great inspiration to all the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles. your heroic struggle and great victory will be written into the annals of history as a shining model of the contemporary war of national liberation.

china and viet nam are close neighbours linked up with common rivers and mountains. our two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other and forged a profound revolutionary friendship in the protracted struggles against imperialism. the chinese people have always regarded your struggle as their own struggle and taken as their bounden internationalist duty to support and assist your just cause. this we have done in the past during your war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and we will in the future continue to stand together with the fraternal vietnamese and the other fraternal indochinese peoples and give resolute support and assistance to their just cause.

we sincerely wish that the people in north viet nam, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, will achieve new successes in consolidating and building the socialist north. we sincerely wish that the people in south viet nam under the banner of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government will, together with the other two political forces, set up speedily a national council of national reconciliation and concord and councils at lower levels and, through consultations, hold general elections and decide the political future of the south and make a continuous advance along the road of independence, democracy and national unity. we are convinced that the vietnamese people's aspiration to reunify the fatherland will surely be realized and that their just cause will surely triumph.

mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china,

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's
republic of china,

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china,

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china,

peking, january 29, 1973

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Greets Signing of Agreement on Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 28, 1973)

chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping this morning called at the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam and the special representation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in the d.r.v.n. to warmly congratulate them on the formal signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam."

the chinese ambassador was cordially received by hoang van loi, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam, and nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in the d.r.v.n.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Delegation of Tanzanian Ministry of Defense and National Service Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 28, 1973)

wang shu-sheng, chinese vice-minister of national defence, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of ministry of defence and national service of tanzania led by minister e.m. sokoine.

among the guests at the banquet were tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

attending were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of p.l.a. services and arms, the peking garrison and other departments.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and tanzania.

speaking at the banquet, vice-minister wang shu-sheng said that under the leadership of president nyerere, the tanzanian people have waged unremitting struggles against aggression, subversion and interference by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and triumphantly safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty. they have constantly made positive contributions to promoting the african people's cause of unity against imperialism..

wang shu-sheng said: "the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam is a tremendous victory achieved through heroic struggle by the vietnamese people who dare to take up arms and take the destiny of their own country in their own hands. it is also a victory shared by the people of asia and africa and the people of the world who uphold justice and support and assist one another.

"the signing of the agreement on viet nam shows once again that no force whatsoever can stop the trend of history: countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution. any attempt against this trend is doomed to failure."

he continued: "now that the vietnamese people's struggle has entered a new stage, we the chinese people will, as always, continue to give the fraternal vietnamese people resolute support in their just struggle."

referring to the african people's revolutionary struggle, wang shu-sheng expressed the conviction that the people of all african countries, supported by the people of the world, will certainly frustrate all intrigues and plots of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and expansionist forces and win the liberation of all africa provided they heighten vigilance, strengthen unity and persevere in struggle.

he said that the people of china and tanzania have always united with and supported each other and are comrades-in-arms on the same front. the present friendly visit to china of the delegation of tanzanian ministry of defence and national service will further promote the militant friendship between the two armies and peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in his speech, minister sokoine said that tanzania has chosen, of its own accord, to develop through self-reliance policy. in spite of enemies both internal and external who try to frustrate and thwart her goals, tanzania will undoubtedly triumph.

minister sokoine condemned imperialism for using criminal acts, including the killing of innocent people and leaders of liberation movements, in the hope of perpetuating its rule in africa. he expressed the conviction that no amount of imperialist suppression or intimidation will deter liberation movements in africa and no amount of threat will make tanzania abandon her commitment to the cause of liberation of africa.

the tanzanian minister said: "we received with greatest pleasure the news of the paris agreement... we regard this as a victory for the heroic revolutionaries of viet nam." he expressed the hope that the agreement will be respected.

minister sokoine noted, tanzania and china are known the world over to be enjoying deep friendly relations and close co-operation between them. a good number of chinese technicians are building the great uhuru railway which will eventually link the republic of zambia and tanzania. "we believe that the work they are doing will not only provide the so much needed rail-link between these two sister countries, zambia and tanzania, but they are also building a permanent link of friendship between our three countries and peoples," he added.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Warm Greetings From the People to the Commanders and Fighters of the Three Services on the Fukien Front

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 31, 1973)

The Fukien Provincial People's Chinese Spring Festival Comfort Mission and nine delegations under it have recently gone severally to offshore islands, outposts, airports and wharves to extend warm greetings to the commanders and fighters of the three services on the front.

Members of the comfort mission have crossed mountains and straits to reach deep down the basic level of various units, and wherever there are fighters of the PLA, they would bring the close concern of the Party and people there to the soldiers whom they look upon as their own kinsfolk. Disregarding sea-sickness, a comfort delegation from Lunghsi district hurried to a small island far away from the mainland to visit eleven commanders and fighters of the PLA carrying out duty independently there, and conveyed to them regards from the Party and the people. The commanders and fighters, grasping the hands of their kinsfolk expressed emotionally that they would fulfill with distinction the various tasks handed them from the upper level to repay the kind concern of the Party and the people.

Arriving on an island separated only by a stretch of water from enemy-occupied islands, the comfort delegation from Lingte district warmly extended greetings to each of the fighter defending the island. Before concluding their visit, they heard mentioned that several fighters on duty at an outpost on the front had not seen the show they gave for the benefit of the soldiers, they immediately started out in the face of gale and rain, covered more than 10 li of hilly paths in rushing there for a get-together with the fighters and gave a show for the fighters, for which they were extremely grateful.

Members of the comfort mission are looking upon these comfort activities as a glorious mission handed them by the Party and the people. Upon arriving at a unit, they would talk freely with the commanders and fighters about the excellent situation both within and outside the country, and give them an account of the new victories scored in the past year on various fronts by the people of the motherland. The various units would also report to their kinsfolk the achievements they had scored in criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, in serious reading, in struggling against the enemies and in military training.

Pai Fu-t'ien, the battalion commander of a certain unit, fought shoulder-to-shoulder in the past with Ch'en Ch'eng-ch'üan, the commander of the militia battalion belonging to Huangli production brigade of Amoy municipality. This time, as a militia representative of the comfort delegation from Amoy to the front, Ch'en Ch'eng-ch'üan arrived for a comfort visit on the island where Pai Fu-t'ien happened to be stationed, and when the two comrades-in-arms met, their greeting was more than effusive. Pai Fu-t'ien let Ch'en Ch'eng-ch'üan tell the comrades of the whole battalion the advanced deed of how in the past the people of Huangli, by giving play to the spirit of hard struggle, scored a twin victory in coastal defense and agricultural production.

The comfort delegation from Lunghsi district to the front paid a visit to the First-Class Merit Company of a certain unit. Representatives of this company, which during the war years won such honorary titles as "Young Fighter Model Squad" (青年战斗模范班), "Wall Scaling Squad" (登城英雄班) and "Model Cooking Squad" (模范炊事班), reported to their kinsfolk the condition of how they fulfilled in a satisfactory manner various tasks under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and were warmly praised by the representatives of the comfort team.

In the comfort activities, members of various comfort delegations and commanders and fighters of various units also exchanged the experience of the unit and local work to learn from one another and to spur one another on. They are determined to make still greater contributions at their respective stations.

The comfort delegation of the Ningte district and the commanders and fighters of the "Fierce Tiger Warship on the Sea" (海上猛虎艇) of a certain unit together held an exchange experience meeting on the study of works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. The political instructor of the tiger warship, on behalf of the entire crew of the vessel, talked about their understanding of carrying out an in-depth criticism of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and firmly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. A member of the comfort delegation the secretary of the Party branch of Nikang production brigade, an advanced "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" unit in Loyüan hsien, told how after a hard struggle under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they enabled grain production to increase from over 200 catties per mow to more than 900 catties per mow.

Responsible comrades of the "Tsinan First Regiment" (济南第一团) of a certain unit last year led the unit to Yanghsi production brigade of

Pangshan commune in Lunghai hsien to learn the "Lungchiang style" of the cadres and commune members who supported fraternal communes and production brigades in combating drought without asking for any consideration for themselves. This time, Cheng Shun-lu, the deputy secretary of the Party branch of Yanghsi production brigade, arrived as a representative of a comfort delegation at this regiment on a comfort visit. The Party committee immediately invited Cheng Shun-lu to tell them the advanced deed of how Yanghsi production brigade has further given play to the "Lungchiang style."

In June last year, when the water of the Chiulungchiang River was rising, for the sake of reducing the threat of flood to more than 7,000 mow of rice seedlings belonging to fraternal units, Yanghsi production brigade voluntarily opened up the gates of their dams to flood more than 500 mow of their own rice field. Afterward, leading the commune members and people, the Party branch of the production brigade waged a battle against the flood to save the seedlings. They still scored a bumper harvest, with the per-mow yield of grain topping the demands of the "Program," and sold more than 160,000 catties of surplus grain to the state.

In accordance with the instructions of the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the production brigade, Cheng Shun-lu also seriously invited the Party committee of the "Tsinan First Regiment" to give an account of the experience of the commanders and fighters in criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, in serious reading and in strengthening unit construction. They jointly expressed, "In the coming year, they must on the basis of the in-depth development of the 'criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work' make fresh contributions to the defense and construction of the motherland at their respective stations.

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Commanders and Fighters of A Certain Regiment Stationed in Mountain Areas in Western Honan Province, Promote the Glorious Tradition of Supporting the Government and Loving the People and Consciously Maintain Discipline

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 30, 1973)

(NCNA Chengchou, January 28, 1973) Commanders and fighters of a certain PLA regiment of the Honan Province Military District promote the glorious tradition of supporting the government and loving the people. They voluntarily maintain discipline toward the masses when they carry out their duties separately and are highly praised by the broad masses of the people.

The commanders and fighters of this unit, who have been carrying out their duties at 30-odd points in the eight hsien located in the mountain area of western Honan Province, live in the same house with the masses of people and drink water from the same well. Party organizations at various levels in the unit regularly organize the cadres and fighters to study "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" personally formulated by Chairman Mao for our Army, examine the execution of the pact of supporting the government and loving the people, make regular reports to the Party committees of their garrison area and solicited their views. Commanders and fighters of the unit try to understand the maintenance of discipline and loving of the people by elevating them to the level of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and always impose strict requirements on themselves. As a result, many units and individuals have emerged from the maintenance of discipline and loving the people.

In Spring last year, certain departments at the place where the regiment was stationed was engaged in capital construction and had to use the land where the production base of this unit was. So the local revolutionary committee gave the regiment 50 mow of paddy field in the suburbs of a certain municipality for production use. The regimental Party committee realized that this locality did not have sufficient arable land, if so much land was given to the regiment, difficulties among the masses would result. So it immediately decided to return the 50 mow of paddy field to the locality. In the meantime, the Party committee led the troops to a Yellow River bank where they reclaimed land, controlled the alkalinity and planted paddy rice. Finally they reaped a good harvest in the same year with a per-mow output reaching the targets set forth in the "Program."

The commanders and fighters of this regiment showed great concern over the people and always paid attention to protecting the interests of the masses. After the Second Battalion moved its camp to a certain locality, the local revolutionary committee invited the commanders and fighters to live in relatively large civilian houses. But they declined this offer by the revolutionary because they did not want to inconvenience the masses. Instead, they moved into some sheds which were not being used by the masses at the time. After the camp was readied, they repaired the sheds, which were in a poor state of repair, before they returned them to the masses.

In the village where the Fifth Squad of the Fifth Company was stationed, there were only two wells. One of them was located in front of the billets of the Fifth Squad and the other was more than a li away from the village. But the fighters went up the slope and fetched water from the far well everyday so as to let the masses use the well in front of them. When it rained or snowed, the fighters even delivered clear water to the houses of the masses.

Commanders and fighters of this regiment exercised great care when it came to the properties of the masses in their garrison area. They would never touch anything wherever they went.

In front of the place where the Thirteenth Company was stationed, there was a pear tree. The fighters regularly watered the tree, trimmed the branches and destroyed harmful insects. In autumn when pears ripened, the fighters would never even so much as pick one pear. In fact they picked up pears that had fallen on the ground and returned them to the owner.

Once after the Third Company returned from a mission of supporting spring farming, one of the chickens that belonged to a commune member was accidentally trodden to death by one of the fighters. But the Party branch immediately sent someone to the home of the commune member to apologize and gave back a hen of good breed kept by the company to the commune member. Later the Party branch of the production team used this incident to conduct education for the commune members in supporting the army and rendering the preferential treatment to military dependents.

Some older commune members recalled that during the War of Liberation, armymen of the Chiang bandits set fire to houses and took away grains after they entered the village. So they were very moved and said: "There is a world of difference between the old and the new societies. Fighters educated by Chairman Mao are good!"

* * *

CADRE TRAINING

It Is Necessary To Boldly Train and Promote Young Cadres

- The Peking Railway Sub-Bureau sets up a young and vigorous leading body for the League committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 31, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) Guided by the CCP Peking Railway Sub-Bureau Committee, the 5th Communist Youth League Congress of the Peking Railway Sub-Bureau was held in November 1972, and a young and vigorous leading body was elected for the League committee. The average age of the 37 committee members is 22, the average age of the nine standing committee members is 23½. The age of the secretary of the League committee is 23 and that of the deputy secretary, 19. They have all been through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution and are outstanding young people whose performance is good. The other deputy secretary is 31, and a former League cadre.

In the course of setting up the new League committee, the Party committee members of the sub-bureau, in accordance with the directive of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee, studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching on the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and realized that the mentality of "experience and seniority" that formerly existed among some of the comrades was unfavorable to the growth of the new force. With reference to the experience of their own growth, they also discussed how to deal with problems of "immaturity" and "inexperience" among the young comrades.

They said, "Experience could be acquired through tempering in revolutionary struggle, and comes from practice. Many old comrades had been able to shoulder the burden of revolution when they were young. Why is it that the same does not apply to the group of young people who surged forth during the great proletarian cultural revolution! As long as they are sent to the frontline of struggle for tempering and placed in a particular post and at the same time leadership and training are strengthened over them, they should be able to build up their ability and wisdom through work and grow up in the storm of class struggle."

"With the mistaken viewpoint discarded, the cadres stand to the fore." After the thinking of some of the comrades within the Party and the League became unified, everybody realized that since the great proletarian cultural revolution, many young comrades had been through tempering and education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as well as several years of tempering in labor and work practice, and there was a very big improvement in them. Some of the more outstanding young comrades could basically meet the demands of the five criteria for successors raised by Chairman Mao, and promoting them to leadership work in the League was something they ought to be able to do.

For example, Party member Liu Hung, a conductor of the Peking train section, by conscientiously studying works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, is not afraid to struggle against the class enemy and against bad tendencies. He is simple in his style and forms close ties with the masses. While serving as secretary of the League branch and taking part in the work of setting up the League committee, he demonstrated some working ability. Yüan Chün, a 19-year-old new Party member and leader of a women loading and unloading squad belonging to the Yungtingmen Station, an advanced collective of the sub-bureau, has grown up rapidly while receiving re-education from the working class. She is very clear-cut about what is right and what is wrong, and is not afraid to think or act. They reflect the vigorous spiritual feature of young people growing up during the great cultural revolution.

Although these comrades still have their shortcomings and weak points, they also have awareness, their style is good and they are full of vigor. On the basis of unified understanding, after consultations and election by the League congress of the sub-bureau, these two new comrades became separately the secretary and the deputy secretary of the new League committee.

The birth of the new leading body of this League committee is warmly welcomed by the broad masses of League members and young people, and it receives the support and concern of the old workers and cadres. Li Su-chen, a League member of the Yungtingmen Station, said, "This leading body possesses the quality of young people and can reflect their moods and demands. We are quite satisfied." Sun P'ei-liang, the secretary of the CCP Fengt'ai District Committee, said, "We should let these young people go out and knock about a bit. Without a bit of knocking about, how could they be tempered!"

Old worker Kuo Ying-fu, the driver of the Mao Tse-tung Locomotive on visiting the sub-bureau each time would make it a point to call on the young people of the League committee and encourage them earnestly to be daring in their work and urge them to develop League work actively centering on the central task of the Party under the leadership of the Party. Many of the comrades said, "The setting up of the leading body of this League is an ideological breakthrough in training and using young cadres. It has given an impetus to the work of the League and a practical education to those who are conservative-minded."

For the sake of enabling the leading body of the League committee to shoulder the burden of the revolution sooner, the Party committee of the sub-bureau has adopted measures and done a great deal of work to strengthen leadership in a realistic manner. The secretary of the Party committee, the standing member of the Party committee in charge of League work and responsible members of the political department of the sub-bureau have regularly discussed ideology and offered ideas to the secretary and deputy secretaries of the League committee. In the light of their anxiety to familiarize themselves with the work quickly, they repeatedly talk about the importance of "Reading and study seriously," and help them deal properly with the relations between studying revolutionary theory and familiarizing themselves with professional work. When difficulties are encountered, they encourage them that in order to learn

to swim they must not be afraid to swallow a few mouthfuls of water and in order to work they must be prepared to struggle against difficulties. Various departments and basic level of the sub-bureau as well as various stations and sections are also actively supporting the work of the League committee and showing concern for the growth of the young cadres.

Since the setting up of the League committee, the young cadres, bearing firmly in mind the teachings of Chairman Mao, are full of vigor, modest and prudent, and by guarding against arrogance and rashness, have energetically developed League work in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For the sake of learning from the masses and from reality, Liu Hung, the secretary, and Yüan Chün, the deputy secretary of the League committee, have assumed the tasks of investigation, study and labor by going separately to selected points in the Kuangannen Station and the Fengt'ai Locomotive Section to settle down. In their selected points, they carry out investigation together with the basic level League committees to acquaint themselves with the ideological condition of League members and young people in criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, study fine experience in the basic level, grasp firmly and properly the task of prime importance--the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, and were favorably commented on by the Party committee.

By eating, living and laboring with the workers, modestly learning from the basic level cadres and taking part in such activities as the study and the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation of the young people, they acquainted themselves with their demands and views. The League members and young people reflected, "Although they are secretaries of the League committee, they are also ordinary soldiers who speak our language. This kind of cadre is good!"

* * *

RUSTICATED URBAN YOUTHS

Show Warm-Hearted Concern for Educated Youths Who Return to Peking on Home Leave

by

Ching An-wen (京安文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 30, 1973)

In the past four years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, "It is very necessary for educated youths to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," 300,000 educated youths in Peking municipality, full of revolutionary heroism, have rushed to the vast countryside in various parts of the motherland.

Through practice in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, the educated youths in Peking who went to mountains and rural areas have raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. In the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, they have actively made contributions. They receive warm praises from the Party organizations, the revolutionary committees and the poor and lower-middle peasants in various localities.

Sending the educated youths to the mountain and rural areas is a great socialist revolution and a long-term cause. This work, fundamentally speaking, aims at perseveringly integrating the educated youths with the masses of workers and peasants, strengthening the first line of agriculture, building a socialist new countryside, and training and bringing up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause during the three great revolutionary movements. We must act in line with Chairman Mao's directive, and pay particular attention conscientiously to doing a good job of sending educated youths to the mountain and rural areas.

At present, taking advantage of the Spring Festival, some educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas are coming back to Peking one group after another on home leave. This is a good opportunity for the people of Peking and these educated youths to learn from each other and encourage each other; this also is a good opportunity for the Party and government organizations at all levels to work in coordination with the rural organizations to make a success of re-educating these educated youths.

During the Spring Festival of last year, the whole municipality grasped the work on educated youths who returned to Peking on home leave. Leading groups were set up in various ch'ü and streets specially for grasping this work. They held welcome meetings, consolation meetings, report meetings and symposia to exchange experience in enabling the rusticated educated youths to grow up under the concern and education by the Party organizations and the poor and lower-middle peasants of various localities. They also organized these educated youths to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, to participate in criticism

against revisionism and rectification of style of work, to see the excellent situation at home and elsewhere and to join in various recreational and sport activities. Excellent results were achieved. The broad masses of educated youths universally said that they had passed their home leave in a very meaningful way. Many of them said that upon return to the countryside, they definitely would take a firm hold of revolution, do a good job of production, and take root in the countryside and settle there for the rest of their life.

This year, some ch'ü and some basic-level units started early to grasp meticulously the work on the educated youths who returned to Peking on home leave. The Party neighborhood committee of T'iyukuan Road, Ch'ungwen ch'ü, called a meeting of educated youths who were in Peking on home leave to report on how they developed their talents in the vast countryside. The Party neighborhood committee of Shukuang Road called a meeting of representatives of revolutionary parents, which the educated youths who were in Peking on home leave were invited to attend, so as to exchange experience of how revolutionary parents taught their sons to engage themselves in agriculture, and how the educated youths grew up strong in the countryside. These educated youths were also organized to learn the technique of acupunctural treatment, so that they could have some skills to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants. T'ao Yu-chen, director of the committee of residents of Chiachia Alley in Hsuanwu ch'ü, took the lead in paying door-to-door visits to extend regards to the educated youths. Some schools invited the educated youths who were in Peking on home leave to chat with the prospective graduates of the current year. The agricultural exhibition of Peking warmly welcomed and received the educated youths who were in Peking on home leave, and actively assumed the task of receiving them during their visit in the exhibition. All these represented the concern shown by the people of Peking for the broad masses of educated youths who had gone to mountain and rural areas.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must show concern for the growth of the younger generation." In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, we must warmly welcome the educated youths who returned to Peking on home leave, show concern for them politically, organize them to learn politics and the current affairs of State, call welcome parties, consolation meetings, report meetings and symposia, invite them to take part in various kinds of recreation and sport activities. Where conditions permit, we should organize them to learn some medical and agro-scientific knowledge, to learn to repair agricultural machines and other skills of serving agriculture and the poor and lower-middle peasants, so that they may pass their home leave in richer, more colorful and more meaningful ways.

The educated youths who have come from Peking to the mountain and rural areas have grown up quickly in the countryside. According to a rough estimate, more than 3,200 of them have the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, more than 16,000 have joined the Communist Youth League, close to 10,000 have been placed at leading posts at various levels of the province, district, hsien, commune and production brigade, and a great number of the youths have been posted as accountants, storekeepers, agro-technicians, primary school teachers, and barefoot doctors. These educated youths who have

made achievements in the countryside should be encouraged to develop their achievements to a further extent. Their revolutionary actions and advanced deeds should be popularized. They should be encouraged to remain modest and prudent, to continue advancing and, in the new year to come, to make still greater contributions and to march forward in broad strides along the bright road of integration with workers and peasants as indicated by Chairman Mao!

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CCP Committee of Ch'angi Hsien, Shantung Province, Conscientiously Re-educates Educated Youths

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 30, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Tsinan dated January 28, 1973) The CCP committee of Ch'angi hsien, Shantung Province, conscientiously do a good job of re-educating educated youths, enabling them to grow up strong.

In the past few years, more than 1,400 educated youths came from Tsingtao municipality to settle in the production teams in Ch'angi hsien. Tempered in the three great revolutionary movements throughout the past few years, these educated youths have gone through a tremendous change ideologically and in their feeling and have contributed their share toward the struggle for building a socialist new countryside. Of these, six have since been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, 414 have joined the Communist Youth League, 15 have taken up leading posts of the hsien and commune CYL committees and women's committees and 193 have been elected cadres of production brigades and teams. Many others have been posted as "barefoot doctors," teachers, production team accountants and technicians.

The Ch'angi hsien Party committee pays very close attention to re-educating the educated youths. It puts one of its deputy secretaries in charge of this work. Other leading members of this committee also pay very close attention to the growth of the educated youths. Whether carrying out inspection in the countryside or staying to work at the selected points, they pay visits to the educated youths in various production teams and look into their conditions of labor and thinking. They promptly commend and popularize the good models which they have discovered.

Under the leadership of the hsien committee, the Party organizations of various communes and brigades also pay particular attention to the work on educated youths. In 13 of the 15 communes in this hsien, the Party committee secretaries personally grasp this work. In 88 production brigades, the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the Party branches personally head the educated youth groups.

To help the educated youths grow up better, Li Lien-p'ing, deputy secretary of the Party branch of Hsikuo brigade, Liuho commune, took with him his baggage to the educated youth group and lived together with the youths. The educated youths affectionately called him "our good leader."

In the course of re-educating the educated youths, Party organizations at all levels in Ch'angi hsien pays close attention to bringing the educated youths into active play. In transforming their subjective world, many educated youths continue to contribute toward building a socialist new countryside. In the past two years, the 11 educated youths who settled in Sungyuan brigade, Liuho commune, joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting against heaven and earth, making this low-lying land ranks of the advanced units. This brigade yielded 800 catties of grain per mow on the average. Now, five of the

eleven youths of this brigade have the honor of being admitted into the Communist Youth League.

The ten rusticated educated youths in Kehsi brigade, Shihpu commune, vigorously carry out activities of scientific experiments, contributing toward reaping a good harvest in agriculture. Chang Huan, a rusticated educated young woman and a "barefoot doctor" in Hsipeits'un brigade of Yinma commune, practiced needling repeatedly on her own body, thereby mastering the technique of acupuncture. She succeeded in curing poor peasant Chang Ta-niang of her paralysis with which she had been afflicted for 15 years.

The members of Ch'angi hsien Party committee maintain constant ties with the parents of educated youths. Every year, they organize a reporting group comprising cadres of the hsien, commune and brigade levels and rusticated educated youths, which goes to Tsingtao municipality to report to the parents the condition of growth of the educated youths and solicits opinions from them. The hsien committee and the Tsingtao municipal revolutionary committee jointly set up relevant organizations to maintain ties with the parents of educated youths and to help the brigades in doing a good job of re-educating the educated youths.

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CYL Branch of No. 13 Company of A Certain Unit of Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps Leads Educated Youths To Take the Road of Integration with Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 30, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Harbin dated January 28, 1973) Under the leadership of the Party branch, the CYL branch of the No. 13 company of a certain unit of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps adopts various lively and vigorous means to educate the educated youths in ideology and political line, leads them to follow firmly the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers and to contribute their strength toward the revolution. Excellent results have been achieved in this concern.

Since 1967, this company has recruited 170 educated youths from Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hangchow and Harbin. Whenever a group of educated youths came to the company, the CYL branch would organize them to investigate them to investigate the history of their families. With the CYL group as the unit, the educated youths were organized to visit the families of the veteran fighters of the Army reclamation corps. Fifty veteran fighters of this company came of families of poor and lower-middle peasants. Ninety-four members of their families worked as hired labor for the landlords in the old society, 41 had to go begging, 11 had to sell away their children, and 14 were given away as child-wives. Through investigation, the educated youths learned about the miserable life and the tearful history of the families of the veteran fighters in the old society. They were taught an impressive lesson on class education.

The CYL branch also organizes the educated youths to study the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines in the light of the practical struggle. Through study, the youths understand more clearly that: Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the basic guarantee for building socialism; the sinister aim of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in pushing the revisionist line is to restore capitalism and to make the millions upon millions of laboring people and veteran fighters of the Army reclamation corps suffer hardship and live in miseries a second time.

Through study, many of the youths have further raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They express their will to advance along the road indicated by Chairman Mao, to take root in the border regions, to mix themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, to remold their world outlook conscientiously and to prove themselves worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

After coming to the company, Sun Ya-ming, an educated youth from Shanghai, was assigned to herd sheep. At first, she felt it too hard for her to be out in the sun and the rain the whole day. Upon learning this, the political officer of the company went with her to herd sheep for three days running. Sun Ya-ming was born of a worker family which suffered bitterly in the old society. Accordingly, the political officer made her recount the past sufferings and think about the present happy life, to compare the past conditions with those of the

present, making her raise her class consciousness and build up her determination to go through tempering in the three great revolutionary movements.

In the winter of 1971, Sun Ya-ming went alone to herd sheep. One of the ewes gave birth to a lamb in the wilderness before the proper time. She took off her cotton-padded coat and, braving the exceeding cold of more than 30 degrees below zero, wrapped up the lamb although she shuddered with cold. Her deed of protecting State property was praised by the masses. In 1972, she had the honor of being admitted into the Communist Youth League.

Taking into consideration the characteristic that the overwhelming majority of the youths were born under the red flag, have grown up in cities and cannot easily understand that the building of a beautiful socialist society requires long-term and arduous labor, the CYL branch of the No. 13 company educate them in the proletarian viewpoint toward happiness and hardship. When a group of educated youths came to the company, the CYL branch would ask some veteran fighters of the Army reclamation corps to tell them the history of how this company founded its enterprise.

This company was set up in 1957 by more than 100 army officers and men who had been transferred to other trades. At that time,this place was nothing but a barren stretch of grassland, so it was called the "grassland village." Arriving at this place, the veteran fighters lived in a dilapidated shed where mosquitoes bit and insects stung in summer and the wind was so cold as if it would pierce one's bone in winter. Overcoming the difficulties, they eventually reclaimed large tracts of land. In this place, there are now 11,000 mow of fertile fields, which yielded more than 2,200,000 catties of grain in 1971.

After hearing the company's history of founding of its enterprise, the youths came to understand that: Hardship is linked up with happiness. Without the hard work of the veteran fighters in founding the enterprise in the past, there cannot be good life for the company today. We work arduously now precisely for the purpose of creating a communist happy life of the future.

To help the youths carry forward the revolutionary traditions of founding an enterprise through hard work, the Party and the CYL branches grouped the educated youths of the whole company together with the communists and the veteran fighters, and relied on the Party members and the veteran fighters to teach, help and lead the youths. Taught by the veteran fighters through verbal instructions and personal demonstration, the youths pay attention to inheriting and carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in everyday labor and life. During the season of autumn harvest in last year, it drizzled for a long time and the harvesters could not work in the fields. Thereupon, the young fighters of this company, defying hardship and fatigue and braving the rain, went to the fields to reap the crops. They took their lunch in the field every day. Their average efficiency was such that everyone could reap 4.5 mow of soy bean a day. The best among them could reap 10 mow of soy bean a day. Eventually, they succeeded in defeating the disaster brought by drizzle, and accomplished their task of autumn harvest ahead of schedule.

Because the CYL branch of this company pays attention to educating CYL members and youths in ideology and political line in the light of the youths' ideological characteristics, the broad masses of CYL members and youths grow up very quickly. In the past few years, three youths were admitted into the Party, 48 into the CYL, five posted as cadres of the company and platoon levels, 36 served as tractor and machine operators, barefoot doctors, middle and primary school teachers, and 14 were cited by the higher level Party committees for their distinguished achievements in work and labor.

* * *

Operate Study Classes Well for Intellectual Youths Returning to Cities To Visit Their Relatives

by

Up-the-Hills and Down-the-Countryside Office of the Revolutionary Committee of Hungk'ou Ch'ü, Shanghai Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 30, 1973)

"New China must take care of the youths and show concern over the upgrowth of the younger generation." Beginning from the end of 1969, our ch'ü has followed this teaching of Chairman Mao and taken advantage of the opportunity of the return of intellectual youths, who had gone down to the countryside, to Shanghai to visit relatives, to organize them to learn skills so that they might better serve agricultural production and the poor and lower-middle peasants. During the past few years a total of more than 6,000 youths attended study classes where agricultural machinery, therapeutics, acupuncture, electrical engineering, civil engineering, hair-cutting and tailoring were taught. As a result, they are able to play a definite role in the three great revolutionary movements after their return to the countryside.

This Is Not "It Is Not Our Business" But "It Is Our Duty"

As agricultural production develops, intellectual youths who have gone down to the countryside realize more and more that the only way to contribute their efforts to the building of a new socialist countryside is to master more skills. But should we organize intellectual youths who have returned to town to visit relatives to study skills to serve the countryside? We went through some twists and turns in connection with this question.

At the beginning, some comrades thought: Since these intellectual youths have already gone down to the countryside, "it is not our business" to organize them to study; this is a business that belongs to the countryside. Some comrades said: "We are already so busy, how can we run study classes? This is just looking for trouble!"

In view of such ideas, we organized the working personnel to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings which made them realize that it was our duty to see to it that intellectual youths continued to grow up healthily after they had gone to the countryside and that ideas such as "it is not our business" or "looking for trouble" were manifestations of irresponsibility toward our next revolutionary generation. After understanding was unified, everybody indicated that we must zealously operate study classes well for the intellectual youths.

Relying Upon the Masses and Teach Seriously

One of the most outstanding problems with study classes is that the number of attending students is comparatively large but there are comparatively

few teachers, classrooms and teaching materials. However, under the centralized leadership of the CCP committee of Hungk'ou ch'U and with the energetic support of various related units, this difficulty was quickly overcome.

Upon hearing that teachers were to be selected for the study classes, many units actively selected old workers with high political consciousness and rich practical experience to lecture the youths. Many old workers worked late into the night to prepare for the classes so that they could teach well. The Institute of Culture, Science and Technology of the ch'U and some of the schools strove to provide the students with better studying conditions by offering them rooms and compiling teaching materials for them.

As the number of students increases gradually year by year, the variety of subjects for study also increases gradually year by year and the work load becomes greater and greater, we mobilize the cadres of the neighborhood and stimulate their initiative. For instance, notwithstanding the fact that the up-the-hills and down-the-countryside office of Haimen Neighborhood had only a small staff, it overcame difficulties and set aside a certain number of its staff members to organize more than 200 intellectual youths returning to visit relatives to learn acupuncture, tailoring and other skills.

The most important principle for operating study classes well is to insist on putting politics in command and in combining theory with practice. In the practice of teaching, we organize the youths to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously, to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and to exchange experience in learning. The old workers also lecture the youths on class education. On our part, we pay attention to educating them to establish the idea of serving the countryside and to insist on self-reliance and in adopting native methods.

Every year during the Spring Festival holidays we operate technical training classes in a concentrated way. During ordinary times we used the method of individual introduction and small-scale organizations according to the needs of intellectual youths returning to town to visit their relatives, to take them to hospitals and people's communes to learn therapeutical skills and experience in learning from Tachai in agricultural production.

Parents Are Happy With Them and the Countryside Welcomes Them

In such study classes operated by us, the period of study is short and each term generally lasts from 20 days to a month. Since the youths study hard, they generally succeed in learning their skills to a certain degree even during such periods of time. For instance, those that study agricultural machines have succeeded in understanding the principles of the construction of hand-pushed tractors and in learning skills for simple repairs. Those that study therapeutics have succeeded in understanding certain diseases common in the countryside and in learning acupuncture. They were generally able to develop their active roles after their return to the countryside.

For instance, Ch'en Shuo-lin, an intellectual youth who had settled down in a brigade in Wuoyang hsien, Anhwei Province, became a barefoot doctor in the production brigade upon his return after receiving training in a study class. Many poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "These lads and lasses from Shanghai not only know how to farm but also know how to repair machines, nurse the sick and make clothes. We country folks really welcome such intellectual youths!" The broad masses of revolutionary parents also said contentedly: "We are really grateful for the fact that our children are so well taken care of even after they have gone down to the countryside!"

* * *

THEATER

Lively Peking Theater During Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1973)

peking artistes have prepared theatrical programmes for the coming traditional chinese spring festival which takes place in early february. included are peking operas, dance dramas, music, songs and dances, puppet shows, acrobatics and recitation and ballad-singing which the worker-peasant-soldier masses like.

the china dance drama troupe, the central philharmonic society and the peking opera troupe of peking just back from performance tours in various parts of china have drawn new inspiration from the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle displayed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. they are making great efforts to compose and rehearse new items and are raising the ideological and artistic level of their performances. the peking opera troupe of peking will put on "tuchuan mountain", a revolutionary modern peking opera which reflects the growth of a peasant armed force under the leadership of the chinese communist party during 1920's. at the concert sponsored by the central philharmonic society the "on the docks" group of shanghai will give violin solos and selections from the revolutionary modern peking opera "on the docks" with a piano and string quintet.

spreading the model revolutionary theatrical productions is still a major task of the peking literary and art workers. the china dance drama troupe will perform the first and seventh scenes of "the white-haired girl" -- a revolutionary ballet on a contemporary theme which they learned from the shanghai dance drama troupe, in addition to the contemporary revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women". the china peking opera troupe and the peking opera troupe of peking will put on selections from model revolutionary peking operas. the hopei clapper opera troupe of peking has adapted the modern revolutionary peking opera "song of the dragon river" and the peking ping chu opera troupe "taking tiger mountain by strategy". not only do they retain the spirit of the originals but also give full play to their own distinctive artistic features.

a number of fine items of recitation and ballad-singing composed by professional and amateur artistes will also be staged. they include peking, honan and shantung ballad-singing, ballad-singing accompanied by a one-stringed plucked instrument, quick shantung ballad with clapper and cross-talk. included are the honan ballad-singing "ten eggs" in praise of the chinese people's liberation armymen's adherence to revolutionary

discipline and their loyalty to the people, and the cross-talk "ode to friendship" in praise of internationalism.

in addition to a variety of acrobatic items which will be performed by professional acrobatic troupes, the peking puppet show troupe will stage "the cock crows at midnight", "a little viet nam partisan", "friendly matches" and "revolutionary songs and dances" all of which were created during the cultural revolution and reflect current struggle and praise the worker-peasant-soldier heroes.

during the festival, peking artistes will also perform instrumental and vocal music from albania, korea, viet nam, laos, cambodia, romania and other countries. these items are liked by the worker-peasant-soldier audiences.

the artistes will go to perform in factories and mines, villages and people's liberation army barracks. all the theatrical troupes in peking will give special performances for p.l.a. men and the cultural troupes of p.l.a. units stationed in peking will perform for the workers and peasants.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Northeast China Worker-Engineer Makes New Innovations

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jan. 31, 1973)

the report made by a chinese worker-engineer on the manufacture of acid-resistant equipment for petro-chemical industry was favorably commented on at a recent national conference convened to exchange experience in the prevention of corrosion.

the new contributions made by hou teh-wu, a worker-engineer from northeast china's kirin province, include a new type of filter made with phenolic resin which uses sawdust as the filler. the filter can withstand high temperature. it is acid resistant and durable. it replaces easily-coroded wood filters at the kirin dyestuff plant in handling sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids.

hou teh-wu also made a durable, corrosion resistant impeller for vacuum pumps to replace the cast iron impeller. the techniques he devised in making these products have been spread to many chemical works in china.

hou teh-wu was promoted to be an engineer in 1956. in the past decade and more he has written 15 valuable scientific papers and reports.

he was born into a poor peasant family in liaoning province, northeast china, and had only one year of schooling before liberation. he became a worker in the kirin dyestuff plant in 1952. in the next 14 years, he completed through spare-time study primary and middle school courses and engineering college. he also studies marxism-leninism and chairman mao's works. in the past year he has re-studied a number of marxist-leninist works assigned by the party for cadres and this raised his political consciousness.

apart from fulfilling his duties, he carried out technical innovations in his spare time in order to contribute more to the country's socialist construction. he has made 120 technical innovations and has been awarded the honoured title of model worker or advanced worker on 12 occasions.

a four-metre high vulcanizing pan had to be machine tooled before being installed in the dyestuff plant. the upper part of the pan to be worked on was 20 metres in diameter and the existing machine tools were too small for the job. hou teh-wu and his mates devised a machine tool whose cutter can move vertically as well as horizontally. this enabled them to fulfil the assignment.

hou teh-wu has successfully used small machine tools to process big parts, a method known among the chinese workers as "ants gnawing bones". he used a small machine tool to process a worm wheel with a diameter of three metres. he devised a machine tool with which he turned out a worm of a special shape.

the kirin dyestuff plant was built during china's first five-year plan period (1953-1957) with imported equipment. technical advances in china's industry soon made them out-of-date. hou teh-wu proposed to the communist party committee that the workers start a technical innovations drive. the leadership approved and appointed him to head a group. after 260 experiments in cooperation with other workers, hou teh-wu succeeded in making china's first high speed spray drier which replaced the plant's old drying installation.

he has studied technical theories and at the same time learned to operate various machine tools. now he

is an engineer able to direct production, do research and designing independently and operate machines.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, hou teh-wu was elected vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of his plant.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Industry in Central China Supports Agriculture

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jan. 31, 1973)

industrial departments in hupeh province, central china, produced 38 to 90 per cent more diesel engines, tractors, chemical fertilizer and plastic sheets last year than in 1971 for the countryside. output of farm implements more than doubled and there was varying increases in the output of farm produce processing machinery. the products were of better quality and at lower prices.

this was in line with the general principle for developing the national economy "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

farm machinery plants improved their skill to increase the variety of products suited to the diversified topography of the province, which has mountains, rolling hills and plains.

among the most welcome items were 12-hp and 20-hp diesel engines, two light types of tractors, harvesters and mechanized boats for ploughing paddy fields.

many factories sent teams to the countryside to help repair farm machines. more than 200 technicians and experienced workers from the wuhan area helped communes do repairs and train operators. regional and county-run plants also helped communes with equipment and technical know-how in setting up machine repair shops.

commercial departments have been supplying producer goods and state financial departments have issued loans to communes and brigades to expand production. agricultural investment accounts for 60 per cent of local government expenditures. state commercial and financial departments also help communes with capital, tools and materials to develop side-line production.

the people of hupeh defeated a very severe drought last year by displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and relying on the collective economy of the communes, and thanks to all-out support from all sides. the province's grain output equalled the record and cotton crop was better than average.

TIENTSIN RUGS

Tientsin Carpet Makes New Progress

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jan. 31, 1973)

one exhibit at the national arts and crafts exhibition in peking is a 3 by 6 metre wall carpet showing the great wall rise and fall with the ridges of verdant mountains. this is one of the new carpets made by the tientsin carpet weaving mill.

tientsin carpets, which have been made for over a century, are known for their elasticity and durability and as well as beautiful designs and fine weaving. skilled cutting and trimming bring out the patterns in relief. they are now exported to 70 countries and regions.

tientsin's carpet production was declining before liberation as most of the handicraft workshops were forced to close down and many workers were made jobless as capitalist exploitation monopolized production.

the party and the people's government adopted measures after liberation to revive carpet production. workers were brought back into their trade, and new workshops and mills were built and old ones expanded. the number of carpet weavers rose from 1,000 in the early post-liberation days to nearly ten thousand at present. the annual output of carpets has grown some 18 times.

by implementing the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new" formulated by chairman mao, the workers carry forward traditional skills and introduce new designs, patterns and varieties. technical research groups have been set up and new products incorporate good points of chinese traditional painting, embroidery, tapestry and carving. masterpieces of chinese traditional painting and pictures showing places of historical interest are

skillfully reproduced in wall carpets. tientsin carpet weaving mills hold technical lectures given by veteran workers to popularize new techniques and train apprentices.

RIVER NAVIGATION

Most Treacherous River in Southwest China Open to Through-Traffic

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jan. 30, 1973)

the swift, roaring treacherous wuchiang river is now open to navigation throughout its over 1,000-kilometre course after 20 years of hard work to blast hundreds of reefs and remove tens of thousands of cubic metres of rocks.

the wuchiang, longest waterway in kweichow province, runs through 38 counties and cities in the province and empties into the yangtze in neighbouring szechwan province. the section in kweichow has a steep gradient of one metre per kilometre and one-fifth of the length consists of rapids which average one every kilometre.

due to neglect by the reactionary ruling classes before liberation, the river was navigable only along a few sections of the lower reaches.

led by party organizations, people living along the river cooperated with builders in waging a fearless battle against the rapids after new china was founded. the chinese workers' and peasants' red army forded this turbulent river during the long march in the '30s, and the builders drew courage from their revolutionary forerunners.

in order to clear away some dangerous hanging boulders on a cliff at the hsintan rapids, workers drilled blast holes working on the cliff 220 metres in mid-air. they devised a new blasting method and cleared 20,000 cubic metres of rocks quickly.

a huge shoal was blasted last spring during heavy snow. the workers braved the cold and dived under water to place the explosives. in addition, they threw up two 200-metre embankments to raise the level of the flow.

the state has also added many navigation aids along the river so that it can be sailed day and night.

now steam boats and junks ply the river, bringing out coal, iron ore, grain and other produce and bringing in manufactured goods and other merchandise. freight and passenger volume on the river in 1972 was 3.5 times that of 1966, the year when the great protetarian cultural revolution started.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Southwest China City Puts Industrial Waste to Good Use

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Jan. 30, 1973)

more than four hundred multi-use projects went into production last year in the southwest china industrial city of chungking, turning waste water, fluid and residue to good use by recovering 100,000 tons of metals, chemicals and materials for making chemical fertilizer and pesticides. in addition to supporting industry and agriculture, this work protects the environment and people's health.

the party organizations of various industrial departments fully mobilized the masses for this work. a "three-in-one" group of experienced workers, technicians and leading cadres in an electrical appliance factory succeeded, after repeated experiments, in recovering mercury from the toxic mercury fluid discharge. the treatment of the fluid used to be a problem.

the chungking cigarette factory, in close coordination with research institutions, last year turned out a fertilizer, from its tobacco waste. the nanan chemical factory has become a comprehensive factory which produces polishing agent, sodium cyanate, chemical fertilizer, coke, cement and a dozen other products.

many factories in the city are in the main not discharging black smoke which was a major air pollutant.

the city's industrial departments established leading bodies to organize this work. after an overall investigation of the city's factories, particularly the several dozen big ones along the yangtze and chialing rivers which are polluters, they mapped out plans and took concrete measures to put industrial waste to use.

SPRING FARMING

China's Commercial Workers Helping Spring Farming

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 30, 1973)

farm tools, chemical fertilizer and insecticides are now being sent to the rural areas of south china's kwangtung province in preparation for spring field work.

leading cadres and workers of the province's commercial departments went to the rural areas early this year to investigate the needs. 3.5 tons of plastic sheets were supplied to a commune on the kwangchow outskirts when the commercial workers learned that the good strain of early rice seed the commune plans to use this spring requires early nursing. they also helped the production teams dig ammonia liquor storage tanks to meet the growing need for fertilizer. the ammonia liquor the commune has stored for spring sowing is treble the 1972 figure. in the coastal areas of swatow and chanchiang, the commercial workers helped local processing plants turn aquatic refuse into fertilizer. in the northern hilly areas, they and the commune members cooperated in producing lime to be applied as manure.

many county commercial departments have provided five times as much green manure seed as the 1972 figure.

COTTON HARVEST

East China Hsien Gets Good Cotton Harvest Despite Bad Weather

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jan. 30, 1973)

an east china county on the plain north of the huai river got a good 1972 cotton harvest by overcoming excessive rainfall, strong wind and other natural problems in every stage of cotton growth. both total and per unit output rose by a big margin. the amount of ginned cotton sold to the state was 6,000 tons.

all the county's 25 communes had a good harvest, with 21 gathering 750 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per hectare and the rest 680.

when the linchuan county in anhwei province was hit by strong wind, heavy rain and a cold wave, one after

another, last april right after sowing, leading cadres mobilized the people in fighting against the elements, and ensured a full stand of seedlings.

a heavy hailstorm and strong winds hit 2,500 hectares of cotton fields in the cotton budding stage in mid-june. the flattened cotton plants were put to rights and the mud-stained leaves were washed clean. patches where the plants had succumbed were replanted.

the heaviest concentrated rain in decades, totalling 300 millimetres, fell when the cotton crop was in the bolling stage. 3,300 hectares of cotton crop were submerged. over 1,200 leading county and commune cadres joined the people in building ditches and dams day and night, and the water was drained quickly in most fields. 150 kilogrammes of chemical fertilizer was added to every hectare and special field care was given.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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ACROBATIC TROUPE

Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe of China Leaves Peking to Visit Asian Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china left here by air today on a performance tour of sri lanka, pakistan, afghanistan, burma and nepal. leader of the troupe is shen chien, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and deputy leaders are li jo and hsia chu-hua.

before leaving peking, shen chien said that the visit would give the troupe a very good opportunity to learn from other peoples and would help promote the friendship between the people of china and these countries.

seeing the troupe off at the airport were fu hao, vice-foreign minister; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned.

also present were diplomatic envoys to china and embassy officials of sri lanka, pakistan, afghanistan, burma and nepal.

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Deputy Minister of Public Health Receives Chinese Survey Team for Construction of Hospital

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jan. 29, 1973)

akhtar mohammad khosh, deputy minister of public health received today all the members of the chinese survey team for the construction of a hospital headed by yang chih-chuan and had a warm and friendly talk with them.

the team arrived here yesterday. it was dispatched by the ministry of public health of the people's republic of china in accordance with the exchange of instruments on the gratuitous construction of a hospital by china for afghanistan signed by the two governments last july.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Hanoi to Spend Lunar New Year Holidays

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left here for hanoi by special plane at noon today to spend lunar new year holidays at the invitation of ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam.

travelling with them are ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech sihanouk; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state, and sien an, cambodian ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, and his wife.

present at the airport to see them off were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, and ministers of the royal government sarin chhak and his wife, general duong sam ol and his wife, thiounn mumm and thiounn prasith.

on the tarmac were chinese premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading members of the departments concerned lin chia-mei, huang chieh, wang chen, liang feng, sun hao and kao chien-chung.

ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, were present.

d.r.v.n. ambassador to cambodia nguyen thuong, chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling are accompanying samdech and madame sihanouk to hanoi.

CAMBODIA

Statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth and Vice Prime Minister Khieu Samphan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1973)

following is a statement of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mr. khieu samphan, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, vice-prime minister and minister of national defence of the r.g.n.u.c. and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces:

today, the war in viet nam is going to stop following the agreements between the democratic republic of viet nam and the united states of america. the cambodian people and all the peoples of the world rejoice at it. on this occasion, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia issue the following statement:

1. the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia have always cherished and always cherish genuine peace. the cambodian nation and people have always wished to live in peace, but since march 18, 1970, the u.s. imperialists and the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique hatched the coup d'etat to demolish the independent, peaceful and neutral cambodia and to launch the most barbarous aggression against it.

2. at present, thanks to the strenuous and heroic struggle of the vietnamese people, prospects of peace appear in viet nam. the objective of the cambodian nation and people, who have been struggling to this day, is only to restore peace in cambodia on the basis of genuine independence, sovereignty and freedom. for this, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia declare before international opinion that as for the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, the solution for settling the cambodian problem and stopping this atrocious war in cambodia can be found only in the application of the march 23, 1970 five-point declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.c.

3. the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia are convinced that all the peoples of the world including the american people will support this just struggle and this reasonable stand.

4. the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia appeal to the vietnamese, lao, chinese and korean peoples, to all other peoples of the world including the american people and to all the friendly countries who cherish peace, justice and freedom to oppose the aggressive plans of the u.s. imperialists for destroying the liberated zone and massacring the cambodian people, and to put a stop to their barbarous crimes of genocide.

/ january 26, 1973

CHINA AND CO MEROON

First Cameroon Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1973)

langue tsobgny clement, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united republic of cameroon to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were a.k. sandy-atangana, first secretary, damdjet jerome, second secretary, and nguiya adolphe, attache, of the cameroon embassy here.

on hand were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Chilean Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with clodomiro almeyda medina, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of chile, and the chilean government delegation he is leading.

taking part in the meeting were members of the chilean government delegation ernesto torrealba, armando uribe arce, fernando fanjzylber, fernando belloni and fernando reyes, as well as mrs. uribe and others.

present were chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chang wen-chin, assistant minister of foreign affairs, and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned chen teh-ho, chu chuan-hsien, tao ta-chao, tsao yuan-hsin, shen yun-ao, huang shih-kang and hu feng-hsien.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Trade Delegation from Equatorial Guinea Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1973)

the trade delegation from the republic of equatorial guinea led by victor ondo asi, head of the office of the ministry of foreign affairs, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china. it was seen off at the airport by wang ming-chun, a departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, met with all members of the delegation during their stay in peking.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Finland Fetes Finnish Foreign Trade Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1973)

chinese ambassador to finland shih tzu-ming gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of finnish minister of foreign trade jussi linnamo and mrs. linnamo and members of the finnish government trade and industrial delegation led by him, according to a report from helsinki. the delegation returned home recently after a visit to china.

ambassador shih tzu-ming and minister linnamo spoke at the dinner. guests and hosts repeatedly toasted to the daily growing friendly and trade relations between the two countries. an atmosphere of warm friendship prevailed throughout the dinner.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Han Hsu Returns from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1973)

han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and the other five members of his party flew back here this evening from a visit to japan.

they were met at the airport by lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of the departments concerned wang hsiao-yun, jen hung, chang ying and chu chuan-hsien.

yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and diplomatic officials, of the japanese embassy in peking, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, were also present at the airport.

while in japan, han hsu and his party visited tokyo, osaka, nara and kyoto.

upon their departure from tokyo yesterday, han hsu and his party were seen off at the airport by officials of the japanese ministry of foreign affairs and other government departments concerned, including kenjiro

chikaraishi, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry, hiroshi hashimoto, head of the china division of the asian affairs bureau, and teruji akiyama, head of the regional policy division of the asian affairs bureau, as well as friends from japanese journalistic circles.

also present were hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese State Council Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1973)

a nepalese state council delegation led by ranga nath sharma, chairman of the standing committee of the state council, arrived in peking by air this evening on a friendly visit to china after concluding a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was welcomed at the airport by ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman, and pei shih-chang and lo shu-chang, members, of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

on hand were nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife and diplomatic officials of the nepalese embassy in peking.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Military Attache of Korean Embassy Holds Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1973)

sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, gave a press conference in the embassy today on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army which falls on february 8.

sr. col. jang rae hyen recapitulated the victorious and glorious history of the korean people's army and its brilliant achievements under the wise leadership of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung.

jang rae hyen said: "the great victory won by our people and the korean people's army in the fatherland liberation war clearly showed that no force could subdue the people who, under the wise leadership of their leader and deeply aware of the correctness of their cause, had risen up, arms in hand, in order not to repeat the fate of colonial slaves and in order to defend with their lives the gains of the revolution for which they had shed blood. it also vividly showed that the revolutionary struggle of the people for freedom and independence was bound to win."

referring to the militant friendship between the korean and chinese people forged during korea's fatherland liberation war, he said: "the chinese people's volunteers formed by the fine sons and daughters of the chinese people were always faithful to the teachings of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and, together with the korean people, defended every inch of the korean soil with their blood, displaying peerless heroism in the struggle against u.s. imperialism." this would always remain in the hearts of the korean people, he said.

sr. col. jang rae hyen said: "at the present stage, the reunification of the divided fatherland is the supreme national duty of the entire korean people and the most urgent task the solution of which brooks no delay.

"the government of the republic has put forward the concrete programmes on tens of occasions for the earlier peaceful reunification of the fatherland, reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire korean people and made all sincere efforts to realize them."

he noted: "even today when the korean people themselves have started a heart-to-heart talk to solve the question of the reunification, the u.s. imperialist aggressors, the main obstacle to the reunification of

our country, are clamouring to 'abide by the terms' of the treaty with south korea and 'continue the military aid' to it while stepping up the manoeuvrings of 'modernizing' the south korean army and driving them out into the preparations of a new war."

sr. col. jang rae hyen stated: "no one should miscalculate that he can put our desire and persevering efforts to preserve peace to use for achieving his dirty purpose."

sr. col. jang rae hyen said: "as long as we have the sagacious leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung, the fathomless strength of our people united closely around the party, the powerful independent economy, the invincible revolutionary army, the all people armed force and the fortified territory, the korean people must win victory in their revolutionary cause of the reunification of the fatherland."

attending the press conference were yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and hsiao teh, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets and Fetes Ugandan Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1973)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh today met with all members of the ugandan government trade delegation led by patrick menya, managing director of the state trading corporation of uganda, and gave a banquet in their honour.

present on the occasion were william matovu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the ugandan embassy in peking, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang ming-chun and yang wei.

the ugandan delegation arrived in peking on the evening of january 27. it has since discussed trade and import and export with the chinese organizations concerned, and a number of contracts have been concluded.

CHINA AND US

American Friendly Personage Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 30, 1973)

nym wales, american friendly personage and author of "inside red china", left here for home by air today after a visit to china.

while in china, nym wales visited chairman mao's home village shaoshan, changsha, peking, shanghai and nanking, where she saw factories, people's communes and schools and met with old friends.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

First Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to President of Zaire

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Jan. 29, 1973)

kung ta-fei, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to lieutenant general mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire and president of the national executive council, here today.

president mobutu sese seko had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador. he also invited the chinese ambassador to visit the presidential office and posed for a photo with him.

present on the occasion were nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation; bisengimana rwema, director of the presidential office; mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic; and senga wa mwana tshibambi, head of the national protocol bureau.

other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

ambassador kung ta-fei arrived here on january 26. he called on kithima bin ramazani, commissioner of state for political affairs, on the same day and nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state, and inonga lokongol'ome, vice-commissioner of state, for foreign affairs and international cooperation, on january 27.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Leading Members of Regimental Party Committee Under the PLA Tsinan Command Modestly Learn From the Masses of People, Conscientiously Improve the Style of Leadership

- In line with Chairman Mao's instruction, "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country."

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 24, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, January 23, 1973) The leading members of the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Tsinan Command modestly learn from the masses of people, conscientiously improve their style of leadership and strengthen the building of the Party committee, leading the unit to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As a result, they have made relatively good achievements in various tasks including training of the units, construction and production work.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of work style, the regimental Party committee organizes its members to study seriously Chairman Mao's directive, "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country." They remind themselves of the aim of founding a people's army, and recall the fighting course of our army, thus further raising their consciousness of learning from the masses of people. On more than ten occasions, they have invited local veteran cadres, veteran fighters of the Red Army, and representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants to deliver reports in the units, making use of all chances to learn modestly from the masses.

Once, this PLA unit came to Kuanyün hsien of Kiangsu Province in one of its field training trips. On learning that Shengli brigade of Yüntai commune in this hsien is an advanced unit in the learning from Tachai in agriculture movement in the hsien, members of the regimental Party committee took the units twice to this brigade to learn from its experience.

In the past, Shengli brigade had to live on relief grain and rely on state loans every year. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the leadership group of the brigade has relied closely on the poor and lower-middle peasants, firmly grasped class struggle, struck at a handful of class enemies who attempted to do sabotage, criticized capitalistic tendencies, and thus succeeded in carrying through the various economic policies in the countryside, and in fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of the mass of commune members. Consequently, the brigade's per-mow yield of grain rose from 200 or 300 catties to 700 and 800 catties. They have not only overfulfilled the state procurement tasks, they have also accumulated more than 85,000 catties of collective reserve grain.

In putting the advanced experience of Shengli brigade into practice, members of the regimental Party committee integrate line education with military and political training. The members personally go deep into the companies to take the lead in launching revolutionary mass criticism, helping the companies to draw a clear demarcation line between the two lines in building the army. By persevering in putting politics in command of military affairs, they succeeded in scoring very good results in military training throughout the regiment.

In the neighborhood where this regiment is stationed, there is Yüfeng commune. The deputy secretary of this commune's Party committee is a 24-year-old woman Party member, Yen Ching-kuei. She leads the poor and lower-middle peasants of Chihkou brigade of this commune in struggling against nature, transforming it and changing the backward appearance of the locality.

The leading members of the regimental Party committee have personally visited her several times to ask her to tell them her experience and to learn from her revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. Shih Ch'ang-fa, the secretary of the Party committee, often reminds himself of the advanced ideas of Yen Ching-hsien, who formed a thorough and down-to-earth style of working.

At one time, a certain company of this regiment was slow in making progress. With his pack on his back, Shih Ch'ang-fa stayed with the company for three times, persisting in eating, living, laboring and undergoing training together with the company's cadres and fighters. By his conscientious efforts in passing on our army's glorious traditions, the company speeded up its pace in advancing forward.

Another company of this regiment is stationed on an islet of less than half a square mile where conditions are comparatively more difficult. Shih Ch'ang-fa often crosses the sea to the islet to open the hillsides, remove rocks, and stand sentry together with the fighters so as to encourage them to overcome difficulties with the spirit of hard struggle. This company has now become an advanced unit of the regiment.

In the course of learning from the masses, the leading members of this regiment measure themselves against the good thinking and work style of the masses, correctly evaluating themselves, and thus further fostering the style of modesty and prudence.

Wu Tung-hou, an old poor peasant of Wunan production team in Kuanyün hsien has worked in the stalls for 18 years, rearing oxen for the sake of the revolution, and was held up as the model livestock feeder of the hsien. During a field training, Wang Hua-ch'un, the deputy secretary of the Party committee and commander of the regiment made a special trip to the stall to learn the advanced deeds of Wu Tung-hou, and to find out his own shortcomings. From then onward, he always goes deep into basic levels like a private, working in a down-to-earth manner.

At one time, Wang Hua-ch'un went to the 2nd company to assist the basic line education conducted there. Together with the fighters, he conducted social investigations in the countryside, covering over 360 li on foot and visiting four brigades and four communes. By using living facts, he educated the fighters with the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the countryside, thus raising the fighters' consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, whipping up a fervent upsurge of military training. Furthermore, he often goes deep into the forefront of the islands, undergoing hard training and taking up patrol duties with the company's cadres and fighters, receiving warm acclaim from the fighters.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Take Care To Use Typical Examples in Guiding a General Area

- In leading the mass campaign to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party committee of a certain regiment under the Shenyang PLA Command popularizes typical examples--which stimulates the penetrating development of the study campaign in the whole regiment

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 1, 1973)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Harbin, January 28, 1973) In leading a mass campaign to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Shenyang Command take care to use typical examples found among the masses as a guide to a general area. A boost is given to the penetrating development of the regiment-wide study campaign.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, under the inspiration of Chairman Mao's great call, "Read and study seriously and master Marxism," the broad masses of commanders and fighters of this regiment studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and criticized the revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i. There emerged a number of advanced groups and individuals in serious reading and study. The Party committee of the regiment took the proper handling of these typical examples as an important task in leading the study campaign in the unit. Members of the Party committee constantly went deep among company units to make investigations and studies and unearth, sum up and popularize valuable experiences among the masses at all times. For one year, through various media such as experience-exchange meetings, typical examples forums, etc., they successively commended a number of typical units and individuals who had achieved something in study and in criticizing revisionism. This gave an impetus to the development of the army unit toward revolutionization.

At one time last year, some cadres and fighters felt a lack of good method to associate the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort with the conduct of reading and study activities. To solve the problem, the Party committee of the regiment through making penetrating investigations summed up in time the experience of the No. 1 company. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the cadres and fighters of the No. 1 company took the study of writings of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on class, class struggle and proletarian dictatorship as the focus of a serious study effort, and associated the reality of struggle with repeated study. The essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i was further understood. Consciousness of line struggle was raised very rapidly. A complete new picture marked the company.

After the study experience of the No. 1 artillery company was summed up, the Party committee immediately introduced and popularized it among the cadres

and fighters of the whole regiment. Everyone said that "by commending this typical example, the Party committee play a road-guiding role for us."

The 6th company studied the experience of the first artillery company and more consciously directed efforts toward the study of Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods. With Marxism-Leninism taken as a weapon, the company penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary crime of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i of promoting revisionism and splittism and of conspiring and intriguing. Consciousness of strengthening revolutionary unity and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship was further strengthened.

In May last year, in a battle to fight a mountain fire, comrades of the whole company exerted concerted efforts in overcoming multiple difficulties and accomplished the assignment with flying colors. They were commended by the commanding officials of the unit.

In summing up and popularizing typical examples in reading and study, the Party committee of the regiment pay attention to taking the lead in learning from typical examples. To counter the difficulties encountered in reading and study, members of the Party committee constantly adopt the method of "inviting people over and going outdoors" to humbly approach typical examples for advice.

Deputy secretary of the Party committee Hsia Pi-shou was advanced in age and poor in memory and encountered relatively great difficulties in study. He came over to the 1st artillery company on three occasions to hold heart-to-heart talks with the cadres and fighters and acquire their spirit of assiduously tackling Marxism-Leninism. In the past one year, apart from perseveringly reading through the several Marxist-Leninist works specified by the higher-ups, Hsia Pi-shou studied such books as "Proletarian Revolution and Renegade Kautsky," "Lenin's Memoirs," "History of Chinese Philosophy," etc. His ideological-theoretical level was considerably raised. Recently, the regiment Party committee further invited some advanced groups and individuals with good performance in study to recount experiences at standing committee meetings. This gave a boost to the reading and study effort of the "squad" of the Party committee.

To strengthen leadership over the reading and study effort, the regiment Party committee have strengthened supervision and inspection. Under the leadership of the Party committee, the various companies of this regiment now constantly send out study groups to learn from the experience of typical units and individuals. In the regiment-wide reading and study campaign, there has appeared a lively situation of helping and learning from each other and catching up with each other.

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WOMEN CADRES

Pay Attention To Training Women Cadres Among Workers Actively

- Investigation report of Changchiakou Municipal Rubber Plant in Hopei Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 24, 1973)

In the Changchiakou Municipal Rubber Plant in Hopei Province, women workers account for over 60 percent of the plant's entire personnel. In recent years, the Party committee of the plant paid great attention to training women cadres from among the workers. At present, women cadres constitute 37 percent of the cadres above the workshop level, and a great majority of squad leaders are women. These women cadres come from the basic level. They have abundant practical experience and fresh vigor, making them good leaders for leading the broad masses of people in the three great revolutionary movements, thus bringing into full play their important role of "supporting half the sky." Following are the concrete measures the plant has adopted to train women cadres actively among the workers.

Organize Women Cadres To Seriously Read and Study, Raise Their Theoretical Standard and Working Ability

Most of the women cadres in this plant are from poor families of a low cultural level and hence they find certain difficulties in studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works. It follows that when they are promoted to leading posts, owing to the lack of a theoretical basis to give them ideological guidance, they find their work hard to handle. To raise the theoretical standard and actual working ability of women cadres as quickly as possible, the Party committee of the plant begins by grasping study for a start, putting in great efforts to organize them to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books.

Last year, aside from daily study hours, 14 sessions of reading and studying classes have been held to conduct a general study of Chairman Mao's five philosophical works and relevant chapters of Marxist-Leninist works such as "The Communist Manifesto," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and "Anti-Dühring."

In study, the plant's Party committee arranges to form pairs with cadres of higher cultural and theoretical standards and women cadres of lower standards so that they can help each other and raise their standard together. Special tutors are assigned to lead and teach women cadres of a low cultural level. At the same time, they grasp well typical cases and exchange experiences in study.

By the above means, the broad masses of women cadres overcome such erroneous ideas as "It is difficult to study," and "Study or no study, one can still work," thereby further raising their enthusiasm for study.

Ch'iao Shu-chen, a child-bride who became a member of the plant's Party committee and secretary of the Party branch of the sewing workshop, was an illiterate before she joined the plant. When she became a cadre, she took up painstaking study. By learning both culture and theory at the same time, she has made great progress. In actual work, she is able to use the standpoint, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism to better solve problems.

At first, two of the squads in the workshop were not in harmony with each other, affecting the workshop's development in revolution and production. With the help of the deputy secretary of the plant's Party committee, Meng Jui, Ch'iao Shu-chen studied the "Method of Work of Party Committees," "On Practice," and "On Contradiction," written by Chairman Mao. As a result, she increased her confidence and found a solution to the problem.

As she worked alongside other workers, she sought to have heart-to-heart talks with the cadres and the workers of the squads so as to obtain the various opinion of different persons. After she had got hold of a great deal of information, she held a meeting for cadres above the squad level. At the meeting, participants studied the unity for victory line of the Party's "9th CCP Congress," vehemently criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes of sabotaging the revolutionary unity committed by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who practiced revisionism and not Marxism; who wanted a split, not unity; and who intrigued and conspired together and refused to be open and aboveboard.

Thus led by her, the squad leaders made self-criticisms separately, the cadres were united and the people eased the uneasy feelings between them. In this way, they changed passive factors into active ones, overfulfilled their monthly production tasks and became the plant's advanced workshop in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Give Women Cadres A Free Hand in Work and At the Same Time Pay Attention To Strengthening Guidance For Them So That They Can Advance Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Forever

In the course of training women cadres over the past few years, the Party committee of this plant has come to realize deeply that to train women cadres into leaders with considerable theoretical standard and actual working abilities, the important thing is to enable them to be bold in work and in shouldering responsibilities, and at the same time constant attention should be paid to strengthening guidance for their work so that they can realize their initiative and creativity under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In practice, the Party committee of the plant pay attention to the following aspects.

1. Give advice, personal and prompt guidance. When these women cadres from the basic-level have been raised to leading positions, the Party committee mobilizes some veteran cadres to use their own positive and negative experiences to regularly help them and show political concern for them.

Wang Man-lin, member of the Party committee of the plant and secretary of the regimental Party committee, was regarded as a new cadre by the masses in three aspects. (She was a new Party member, a new cadre and a new Party committee member.) When the Party committee heard this, it immediately gave Wang Man-lin an "inoculation" by conducting heart-to-heart talks with her and studying with her Chairman Mao's relevant instructions on opposing arrogance and eliminating complacency. Thus led by veteran cadres, Wang has ever since remained level-headed. She adopts the learning attitude of a primary school pupil, unites closely with the masses, works for the revolution with fresh vigor and is praised by the masses as a good seedling.

2. Go deep into reality to grasp the problems and provide concrete guidance. Liu Shu-wei, a technician of dynamics felt that the task of renovating a certain old furnace was a heavy and difficult assignment and thought of asking for additional personnel and equipment from above for the job. When the chief Party committee members discovered her intention, they went deep into the work site at once and studied with her "On Practice" and "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," criticizing the reactionary viewpoints of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i such as "running the plants by experts," and the "theory of genius." As a result, they raised the consciousness of Liu Shu-wei and other cadres for line struggle and strengthened their determination to overcome the difficulties. At the same time, they helped them to form a three-in-one fighting group to renovate the furnace with veteran workers as the main stay. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, everybody joined efforts to plan and work together. They succeeded in overcoming difficulties such as their low level of techniques, the poor equipment they had and the lack of sufficient materials. Finally, they innovated this furnace into a three-way reveral furnace of advanced standards, saving a great quantity of coal for the state each year.

3. Send out women cadres to study to enrich their store of knowledge and raise their actual working abilities. In the past few years, the plant's Party committee persistently sent women cadres in groups during regular intervals to fraternal units under the leadership of members of the Party committee to learn from their good experience. Last year, 12 groups of women cadres were sent to visit and study more than 30 units both in the city and in other places, thus improving their knowledge about their job and raising the standard of leadership technique.

4. Check the work of women cadres and help them sum up experience in work. When women cadres score some results in leading revolution and production, the Party committee would enthusiastically help them to sum up seriously the experience gained, affirm the achievements they have made and popularize their method. They are also helped to use the one divides into two viewpoint to find out any gaps in work, formulate further measures and advance continuously.

Take Into Account the Characteristics of Women Cadres in Work Assignment, Further Mobilize Their Enthusiasm

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be concerned with the livelihood of the people and pay attention to the methods of work," the Party committee of the plant stresses showing concern for the everyday life of women cadres in the course of training them. It takes care of their difficulties so that women cadres can maintain a high revolutionary fervor and give full play to their enthusiasm and creativity. The Party committee insists on refraining from assigning those women cadres who have many children, or heavy house work, or who are old and weak to night shifts. And those work that require more physical strength are assigned to man cadres as much as possible. For those women cadres that find difficulties in certain jobs, the Party committee makes certain adjustments so as to further mobilize their enthusiasm.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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VETERANS

Families of Martyrs and Armymen and Demobilized, Rehabilitated and Retired Armymen in Peking Municipality Make New Contributions

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 1, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, January 31, 1973) Families of martyrs and armymen as well as the demobilized, rehabilitated and retired armymen in Peking municipality, bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "Carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory" and maintain continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. By upholding and bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and making new contributions toward socialist revolution and construction, they are praised by the people.

Under the leadership of Party organizations at various levels, families of martyrs and armymen as well as the demobilized, rehabilitated and retired armymen fighting on various fronts in the municipality are reading seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and implementing consciously Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Army dependent Ch'en Yü is the director of a pig farm belonging to the Laikuangying commune in Ch'aoyang ch'ü. In 1954, he was entrusted with the running of a collective pig farm by poor and lower-middle peasants. He devoted himself to raising pigs for the revolution, and together with the comrades, by relying on their own efforts and hard struggle, enabled collective pig raising to develop and gained some very good experience. In 1955, Chairman Mao wrote, "This experience deserves to be popularized." Ch'en Yü and the entire body of feeding personnel were greatly encouraged, and they took part more actively in the development of pig raising. However, Liu Shao-ch'i pushed a revisionist line to sabotage collective pig raising. Ch'en Yü struggled resolutely against the revisionist line, doggedly followed the socialist orientation and enabled a very great development to take place in the collective pig farm.

Demobilized armyman Li Chin was demobilized in 1954 and returned to the Chouk'outs'un village in Fangshan hsien. He handed in his demobilization pay as capital to the agricultural production collective at that time and set the pace in taking the road of agricultural cooperation. Later, he became the secretary of the Party branch of Chouk'outs'un production brigade. For the past ten years and more, he has been helping the poor and lower-middle peasants in their struggle against nature and the elements and in the development of production. In 1964 and 1972, the per-mow yield of grain in this production brigade crossed the "Yellow River" and the "Yangtze" in succession.

The families of martyrs and armymen as well as the demobilized, rehabilitated and retired armymen in Peking municipality have in compliance with the teachings of Chairman Mao taken no credit for themselves, guarded against arrogance and served the people wholeheartedly. 2nd Class-A disabled

armyman Ch'eng Shan, the secretary of the Party branch of Yangchiaying production brigade, P'ingkochuang commune in Shunyi hsien, heroically destroyed the enemies during the revolutionary war in the past and won the third class merit twice. At present, by remaining revolutionary and continuing his advance, he carefully fulfills the work of the Party and takes part in more than 250 days of manual labor each year.

P'ing Kuo-hai, the deputy secretary of the Party branch of Fangliang production brigade of Tats'un people's commune in Mentoukou ch'ü, formerly took part in the reclamation of Nanniwan. During the revolutionary war he lost a leg, and on his return to the village to take part in production, he still maintained and made manifest the revolutionary spirit of Nanniwan. For the past several years, together with the commune members, he opened up wasteland and turned it into farmland, and extended the cultivated area of the production brigade by 50 percent.

Yüeh Yung-feng, a martyr's dependent of Hsishaoch'ü production brigade of Tungshaoch'ü commune in Miyün hsien, is already 66 years old. In 1965, he set the pace by going up to the mountain to carry out afforestation, and after seven years of diligent labor, planted more than 7,000 trees. Under his careful administration, there was a big fruit harvest last year to augment the income of the collective.

Many families of armymen are also actively cooperating with the units in teaching their children to study diligently and to raise their political awareness. Army dependent Ch'ang Ai-min is a secretary of the Party branch of the residential committee Sanlit'un East in Ch'aoyang ch'ü. In 1968, on the eve of sending her two children to join the army, she taught them not to forget the sufferings of the former society, to hold the gun tightly in their hands and to defend the socialist motherland. After her children arrived in the unit, whenever she discovered from their correspondence any shortcoming, she would immediately point it out to them, set a strict demand on them and patiently educate them. She also personally called on the unit to see the leadership of the unit and solicit their views, and in cooperation with the unit, strengthened education over her children and enabled them to make very rapid progress, and they were both gloriously admitted into the Communist Party.

The CCP Peking Municipal Committee and the Municipal Revolutionary Committee are greatly concerned about the families of martyrs and armymen as well as the demobilized, rehabilitated and retired armymen. Recently they held a forum, organized them to study the "New Year's Day Message" editorial of the two Central newspapers and one magazine, exchanged comprehension in the study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as well as experience in the in-depth development of "criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work," publicized advanced personalities and deeds among them, and encouraged them to remain modest and prudent, to guard against arrogance and rashness, to struggle hard and continue their advance, and to make still greater achievements in the coming year.

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PATRIOTIC HEALTH MOVEMENT

Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin Launch Winter Patriotic Health Movement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 1, 1973)

People in the capital are developing a winter patriotic health movement centering on the eradication of sickness and disease and carrying out environmental hygiene and food hygiene well to usher in the Spring Festival of 1973 in a neat and clean way.

Since the middle of January, Party organizations and revolutionary committees of many units in such ch'ü as Ch'ungwen, Haitien, Ch'aoyang and Shihchingshan in Peking municipality, have in succession called various types of meeting to sum up and exchange experience in the development of the patriotic health movement, used lively facts to publicize the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary health line to the masses, and set in motion the in-depth development of the winter patriotic health movement.

On the eve of the Spring Festival, many factories and mines as well as enterprises, organs, units, shops, schools and streets in the municipality developed sanitation assault activities in close conjunction with production as well as work and study, cleaned up mud, junk piles, rubbish and filth accumulated in streets, lanes and courtyards, and carried out indoor and outdoor sanitation well.

Various middle and primary schools universally carried out a major cleaning up before the winter vacation. In Hsich'eng ch'ü alone more than 60,000 teachers and students of primary and middle schools took part in the big cleaning up on the 19th and 20th, and that has enabled the classrooms and school buildings to appear cleaner.

After the recent snow, the broad masses of students, workers, cadres and residents in the whole municipality go in great numbers to the streets to clear away the snow from the streets and lanes. In the street leading from Ch'ienmen Gate to Yungtingmen Gate alone, more than 73,000 people have taken part in clearing away the snow.

The food industry in Peking municipality looks upon the proper carrying out of food hygiene as an important part of the content of improving the quality of service. On the eve of the Spring Festival, many food and non-staple food shops have strengthened sanitation work over such links from food purchasing to transportation, processing and preserving, and guarding strictly the portals of--the mouth through which disease enters--to insure the physical well-being and health of the people. Workers of such units as Shantung restaurants, Shansi restaurants and Moslem restaurants in Tungch'eng ch'ü, dumpling shops in the capital and basic level food stalls in Hsiszu, have from the strict demands imposed in the sanitation assault activity, drawn up rules for food hygiene, and maintained careful disinfecting of food utensils, drinking vessels, and objects that come into direct contact with the mouth, as well as principal food and cold meat dishes.

The broad masses of commune members in rural areas in the suburbs of Peking have carried out environmental hygiene in a big way in conjunction with manure accumulating. In the sanitation assault week held from January 15 to January 25, people in the whole Fengt'ai ch'ü have carried out major cleaning up both inside and outside the house, and used pesticide to fumigate places likely to conceal mosquitoes over the winter. Shihchiak'ou production brigade uses the method of high temperature compost to deal with the rubbish and filth removed, which not only eliminates a source of disease, but also improves the quality of the manure.

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(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, January 31, 1973) Recently, Shanghai municipality launched two impressive winter patriotic health assault week activities. The broad masses of people, by carrying out environmental hygiene indoor and outdoor well and by inspecting and dealing with breeding grounds of mosquito and fly larvae, have enabled a new feature in sanitation to appear on the eve of the Spring Festival.

In the launching of patriotic health assault week activities, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Shanghai municipality have conscientiously strengthened leadership. Leading members of the CCP Hungk'ou Ch'ü Committee and the ch'ü revolutionary committee have gone separately at the head of departmental cadres deep into key areas to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the masses on the frontline to exterminate sickness and disease. Some 200,000 work days have been thrown into the sanitation assault activities in the whole ch'ü.

The people of Chingan ch'ü, led by cadres at various levels, have concentrated their forces centering on the extermination of late winter mosquitoes and flies, and within a short time, dealt with over 48,800 breeding grounds of mosquitoes and flies, removed junk piles and rubbish from the street, and cleaned up 440 major and minor streets. Workers of shops along the Huaihai Road Central, the Nanking Road, the Northern Railway Station and Yüyüan Garden have in conjunction with the sanitation assault activities, cleaned up their shop fronts and signs, and rearranged their display windows to beautify the city.

Many factories and streets in various ch'ü as well as towns and rural people's communes in the suburbs, have by uniting and cooperating in the sanitation assault week, carried out sanitation work well in bordering areas easily overlooked in the past. Along the bordering area between Laoshan Street in Huangpu ch'ü and the Kuanghui production brigade of Yench'iao commune of Chuansha hsien were two tiny streams. This time, Maoshan Street mobilized more than 3,000 people and together with the commune members of Kuanghui production brigade, filled in one of the streams, dredged and cleared up the other, and removed more than 1,000 tons of mud in support of agricultural production.

Nanhsiang chen in Chiating hsien, a well-known advanced sanitation unit, aside from carrying out sanitation work in the chen itself well, has also helped the nine production brigades in nearby people's commune to clean up 1,300 cattle stalls.

Many schools and neighborhood in such ch'ü as Hungk'ou, Chingan, Hsühui, and Chiapei have also sanitation propaganda teams organized by old retired workers, Red Guards and red young fighters, to go deep into the streets, alleys and stations to propagate on one hand Chairman Mao's directive on sanitation work, and lending a hand in exterminating late winter mosquitoes and flies on the other. Workers in many food stores, small eating places, hotels and centers in charge of cleaning have also actively thrown themselves into the sanitation assault week activities.

Some of the units have also linked up lecturing on sanitation and exterminating the four posts with the work of using grain frugally and recovering discarded and old things. The discarded and old things purchasing departments of the municipality and ch'ü have organized 13,000 over workers, who, pushing carts and carrying tools, went deep into the factories, and neighborhoods to clean up environmental hygiene with the masses, and at the same time to carry back discarded and old things. In this sanitation assault week, more than 1,000 tons of discarded and old materials were recovered.

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(NCNA dispatch from Tientsin, January 31, 1973) Under the leadership of Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, departmental cadres, teachers and students of schools, shop workers and residents of neighborhood in Tientsin municipality are actively launching a patriotic health movement centering on the extermination of sickness and disease. Since the early part of January, two sanitation assault activities on a municipal scale have in succession been carried out, and every family and home is making a major cleaning up both indoors and outdoors, tidying and cleaning things up to usher in the 1973 Spring Festival.

In the patriotic health assault activities, leading members of the CCP Nank'ai Ch'ü Committee have personally led more than 160 departmental cadres to I-wei Road in Nank'ai to clean up the surroundings together with the people, shovelled away the earth and rubbish and set in motion the development of the patriotic health movement.

In Tungpeichüeh Street, Chushuich'ih Street, and streets and roads outside the Hsiyingmen Gate, some more than 33,000 residents are carrying out environmental hygiene in lanes and allies in a big way and clearing away rubbish and filth. Many residents have also linked the big cleaning up with the filling up of rat holes.

Some 89,000 people in Hungch'iao ch'ü are in succession taking part in the sanitation assault activities, actively cleaning up the surroundings and removing the rubbish. The Shaokungchuang Street revolutionary committee has also held study classes to train more than 600 sanitation hardcores. Bringing pesticide with them, they went deep into many of the units and residential areas to mobilize the masses, and carried out investigation alongside with the extermination of late winter mosquitoes and flies.

The broad masses of people in many of the units such as factories, enterprises, schools, shops and hospitals are also actively throwing themselves into sanitation assault activities. Cadres and people of the Tientsin Pencil Factory have worked together to cart away the trash and filth piled up in the courtyard. The workshops have also actively carried out environmental hygiene well. The masses are also organized to carry out inspection and make evaluation to set in motion the in-depth development of the patriotic health movement in the whole plant.

The workers of the West Station of the Tientsin Railway Sub-Bureau have cleaned up the platforms, the yards and the waiting rooms, and the whole station is looking cleaner than ever during the Spring Festival.

While doing supply work for the festival days well, the broad masses of workers on the commercial front in the whole municipality are at the same time also strengthening sanitation work inside and outside the shops. They have conscientiously put the show windows and the merchandise display in order so that the municipality will glow with an aura of festivities.

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HEALTH

People of Chinshan and Ch'ingp'u Hsien Skirting Shanghai Municipality and Chiashan and P'inghu Hsien in Chekiang Province Launch Joint Campaign To Prevent and Cure Schistosomiasis

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 31, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shanghai) The people of Chinshan and Ch'ingp'u hsien skirting Shanghai municipality and Chiashan and P'inghu hsien in Chekiang Province launch a joint campaign to prevent and cure schistosomiasis. They have made tremendous progress in this concern.

Since starting their joint campaign to prevent and cure schistosomiasis in 1970, these four hsien have now developed joint preventive work between communes and between production brigades, instead of only between one hsien and another in the past. They have developed all-round joint preventive work to the extent of inspection and cure of schistosomiasis and management of nightsoil and water supply, instead of limiting the joint preventive work to extermination of snails. They have developed joint preventive work among the masses instead of confining it to the leaders and the pest control teams. They have developed coordination in patriotic health work and cooperative medical service, not only joining efforts to prevent schistosomiasis. This deep-going development of joint preventive work has greatly quickened the tempo of the fight to "send away the god of plague" in the border areas between these four neighboring hsien.

Now, among the 23 communes and 101 production brigades in the border areas in these four neighboring hsien where schistosomiasis is prevalent, 17 communes and 87 production brigades have basically wiped out schistosomiasis.

While launching the joint campaign to prevent schistosomiasis, the Party organizations at various levels in these four hsien continuously educate the cadres and the masses to overcome departmentalist ideas and to establish the overall point of view. They draw up a unified plan and take unified action to inspect and exterminate snails, to inspect the sources of disease and cure the disease, and to treat nightsoil and water supply. In this way, they support each other with manpower and organize exchange of supplies and techniques.

In Chinshan hsien and the neighboring Ch'uant'ang and Hsinmiao communes of P'inghu hsien, the management of nightsoil has always been a weak link. To change this situation and to avoid impeding consolidation of the work of preventing schistosomiasis in the neighboring hsien, P'inghu hsien recently concentrated manpower and material resources to build septic tanks simultaneously in more than 100 production teams in these two communes.

In the course of the joint campaign to prevent and cure schistosomiasis, the Party organizations at all levels in these four hsien pay attention to achieving actual results. In doing joint preventive work, they not only hold

meetings to exchange experience but also make inspections on the spot; they sum up not only experience of advanced units but also lessons learned by the units lagging behind; they confirm each others' achievements and point out each others' problems. In this way, they really learn from each other, help each other, push each other to go forward, and make progress together.

After repeated struggles for some time, some of the communes and brigades in the border areas between these four neighboring hsien have practically wiped out schistosomiasis. In this situation of victory, the Party organizations at all levels in these four hsien promptly remind all to guard against arrogance and rashness and to establish the idea of totally eliminating the pest. The people of Chiashan and P'inghu hsien overcome the idea that treatment of nightsoil is near perfect. Instead, they conscientiously study the experience of Chinshan and Ch'ingp'u hsien and have built more than 400 septic tanks in border areas between them and the neighboring hsien.

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RECOVERY OF WASTE

New Achievements Made in Recovery and Use of Waste and Used Materials Throughout the Country

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 31, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, January 30, 1973) New achievements were made last year in the recovery and use of waste and used materials throughout the country. In 1972, conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's policy, "Build the country through diligence and frugality," the workers and staff members of the commercial departments in various localities recovered more than five million tons of waste and used materials of various kinds, which were worth 830 million yuan, representing an increase of 8 percent over the volume recovered in 1971. They also overfulfilled the state plan of purchase. The materials recovered included 2,650,000 tons of scrap iron, more than 20,000 tons of copper, 760,000 tons of raw materials for making paper, 180,000 tons of bones of various kinds, and 120,000 tons of used rubber. These materials played a positive role in aiding industrial and agricultural production in various localities.

Last year, the Party organizations of the commercial departments in such municipalities as Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai and such provinces as Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Hopei, Shantung, Chekiang, Anhwei, Honan, Hupeh, Kwangtung and Shensi, mobilized the workers and staff members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings, "To make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense efforts, which will include, among other things, the effort to practice strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality," making them overcome their wrong idea that the work of recovering waste was "lowly," set their minds on increasing their country's wealth and carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, and do their best to make a success of the recovery of waste.

After study, the workers and staff members of the relevant commercial departments in Heilungkiang Province were more enthusiastic in recovering waste for the revolution. Last year, the whole province overfulfilled its plan of recovery of waste and used materials by 12 percent.

In Liaoning Province, leadership over recovery of waste and used materials was strengthened, special organs were set up and improved and staffed with more manpower. Fearing neither dirty work nor fatigue, the workers and staff members of the commercial departments went to factories and the villages and into the public organs and community centers. Last year, they purchased waste and used materials, which were worth 69,300,000 yuan, representing an increase of 24 percent over that in 1971.

Tientsin municipality overfulfilled its tasks of recovering scrap iron and submitting it to the higher level for three years running.

The commercial departments in various localities pay attention to improving their style of work, go deeply into the factories and mining enterprises, villages and community centers and rely on the masses for doing a good job of recovering and making further use of waste and used materials.

In Shanghai municipality, the commercial departments conscientiously do a good job of recovering waste and used materials in various neighboring hsien while grasping the recovery and further use of waste and used materials in the urban areas. They mobilize the masses to put up "peasant household's storage bins" to store different kinds of wastes and used materials, which they call on the peasant households periodically to purchase. Last year, in four neighboring hsien alone, several dozen thousands of peasant households put up these storage bins, and the waste and used materials purchased were worth 12,000,000 yuan.

The peasant households in Anyang district in Honan Province universally put up economy boxes. Over 90 percent of the rural agents did business of purchase of wastes. Last year, this district fulfilled the annual plan of recovery of waste and used materials one month ahead of schedule.

In Kirin municipality, the community centers of 26 streets raised on the masses for setting up purchase posts under the unified leadership of the local Party organizations and revolutionary committees. The assistants of these purchase posts went out to the streets and, in the last year, purchased wastes which accounted for 69.3 percent of the total quantity of wastes purchased in the whole municipality.

In Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Tsingtao, Luta and other major industrial cities, the workers and staff members of the commercial departments went to factories to help set up warehouses for storing wastes and establish systems governing collection, management and use of waste and used materials, thereby tapping the potentials of materials.

After sorting and cleaning the waste and used materials purchased, the commercial departments in various localities made comprehensive use of them by means of repairs, renovation and reheating. Last year, the wastes and used materials purchased and made comprehensive use of by the whole country were worth 120 million yuan.

The commercial departments in Shanghai municipality processed the exhaust solutions, slags, discards and other waste materials and obtained from them 28 varieties of industrial chemicals including copper sulphate, copper oxide, nickel oxide, reconstituted rubber, plastics, and organic glass, which weighed more than 2,500 tons. They also obtained copper from cinders and slags, extracted industrial fats from waste oil obtained from gutters in urban areas, and recovered silver from waste film fixer and other offal. The value of products turned out by making comprehensive use of waste and used materials in the whole municipality exceeded 36,000,000 yuan.

In 1971, the workers and staff members of the commercial organizations in Ting hsien, Hopei Province, made use of the waste and used materials to repair and process 520,000 small farm tools and promptly supplied them to the communes and production brigades in aid of agricultural production.

At present, the commercial departments are taking the opportunity of the winter patriotic health campaigns under way in various localities and actively organize forces to carry out deep-going activities of recovering waste and used materials with emphasis on scrap iron, bones and paper-making materials, thereby further contributing strength toward aiding industrial and agricultural production.

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1. Results of the agro-scientific research are popularized more quickly. For instance, in the winter of 1970, the Sungari area agro-scientific research institute summed up measures for preventing and exterminating soy-bean borers. These measures were applied to 80 percent of the soy-bean fields in Haikou brigade of Liaotien commune in Ach'eng hsien in 1971 and found to be very effective. In 1972, subsequent to the demonstrations made by a scientific experiment point in Haikou brigade, and under the leadership of various liaison posts, prevention and extermination of the soy-bean borer were carried out in 1,380,000 mow of soy-bean fields in the whole area. This played an important role in increasing the output and improving the quality of soy-bean.

2. Quality of scientific research is improved and period of experiment shortened. Through these scientific experiment points and liaison posts, the forces of scientific experiment which are scattered in the countryside can be organized to carry out scientific experiments on the crucial problems in local production by concentrating forces to grow crops in more places and in greater areas. In this way, the period of experiment is shortened and the scientific research can bring forth results more quickly to guide large-field production. In 1971, as a result of the experiments conducted in many of the scientific experiment points and posts, 11 items of comprehensive technical experience and six individual items of research were summed up. In 1972, fourteen items of research and productive technical experience were summed up.

3. A technical backbone force is brought up for the countryside. The scientific experiment points and liaison posts carry out scientific experiments in the course of production. Through these scientific experiments, they teach and learn from each other and sum up experience. They also open short-term training classes. In the past two years, they have trained more than 400 peasant-technicians for the countryside.

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SPRING FESTIVAL

Leading Chinese Citites Get Goods Ready for Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

china's three leading industrial cities of peking, shanghai and tientsin are delivering large quantities of manufactured goods to urban and rural markets throughout the country, as the traditional spring festival (between february 3 and 5) draws near.

peking sent from 130 per cent to twice as much consumer goods to other parts of the country in the first three weeks of this january compared with the corresponding period of last year. shanghai also has increased the amount of daily necessities. tientsin supplied 44,200 tons of consumer goods specially for the spring festival, fulfilling its quotas. the three cities gave priority to deliveries of goods made specially after the fashions of minority people to sinkiang, chinghai, ningsia, tibet, inner mongolia and other provinces and regions and areas inhabited by minority nationalities. and the goods are now in the shops.

in providing more manufactured goods, the three cities ensured more varieties and better quality, and new products were made. peking sent out 200 to 300 varieties of cotton prints.

various provinces and regions have expanded the textile and other light industries during the great proletarian cultural revolution. shanghai, peking and tientsin help the remote regions by providing samples of new products and relevant data while supplying them with products they cannot yet make.

peking topped its state plan for delivery of commodities by 10.6 per cent in 1972. its textiles, daily necessities, medicine, stationery, metals, electrical appliances and chemicals companies sent teams to urban and rural areas in more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions many times to canvass customers' opinions and arrange the supply of goods for the spring festival.

the workers of the three cities have in recent years conscientiously carried out the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". the output value of the main kinds of manufactured goods in peking last year was double that of 1966. industrial enterprises in shanghai and tientsin overfulfilled their 1972 production plans. industrial output value in the three cities hit an all-time high.

MEDICAL WORKERS

Peking Hospital Trains Basic Level Medical Workers

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

an urban district hospital in peking has trained medical personnel of nearby factories and commercial departments to handle routine problems for the 50,000 people served by the hospital. this frees the hospital staff to concentrate on more difficult out-patient calls and hospitalized patients, while saving the workers, shop assistants, government functionaries, students and inhabitants of the district from a loss of time for going to the hospital.

an investigation in the units covered by the shouchuanglu hospital showed that 90 per cent of the cases were common and recurrent diseases. the hospital leadership saw that the best way to bring about a basic improvement in health and medical care in the district was to help improve the skill of the basic level medical workers and to carry out mass prevention of diseases. a 20-member team was sent from the hospital in october 1970.

experienced doctors gave lectures on cardiovascular disease, backaches, legaches, bronchitis, high blood pressure, industrial diseases, recurrent seasonal diseases, eye, ear, nose and mouth disorder and minor operations. the lectures were warmly welcomed by the trainees who were able to apply what they learned.

the hospital also trained over 30 health workers for some small neighbourhood factories through lectures and clinical practice under the guidance of hospital doctors. the health workers can diagnose common diseases and over 70 per cent of the patients in these factories can get treatment in their own workshop clinics. the hospital also cooperated with clinics in basic units to train 400 part-time health workers.

18 hospitals and clinics in the district where shouchuanglu hospital is located, followed suit. they helped the nearby factories, schools and other grass-root units train some 5,000 medical personnel and set up 700 medical and health stations in the past two years.

COTTON AND GRAIN HARVESTS

East China Hsien Gets Bumper Cotton and Grain Harvests

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 1, 1973)

shanghai's nanhui county got high yields of both cotton and grain last year after overcoming natural adversities. ginned cotton shot up to 0.98 tons per hectare, 14 per cent over 1971, and grain to nearly 11 tons, hitting a new peak.

nearly 50 per cent of the county's farm land, 14,900 hectares, is devoted to cotton growing and it is one of china's cotton growing centres. the county leadership helped the communes work out concrete measures to establish a good proportion between growing cotton and grain in line with the policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". a production team in the hengkai commune nursed the seed 15 days earlier than usual and then transplanted the seedlings between rows of ripening wheat. this eased the pressure for land and labour power in sowing cotton and harvesting wheat and benefitted the growth of the cotton. wide application of this method helped the communes and brigades achieve high yields of both crops.

a typhoon and heavy rain flattened some cotton plants when they were bearing bolls. the leading county cadres immediately organized the people to fight. the yuancheng brigade in the coastal nicheng commune set to rights flattened plants on 26.5 hectares in just two days.

a group composed of leading cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and agro-technicians made a survey of the cotton in 150 production teams last year when the crop began budding, and gave suggestions to improve field management.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Support to Solemn, Just Stand of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by its commentator entitled "support to the solemn and just stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia" which reads as follows:

a statement reiterating that the settlement of the cambodian problem can be found only in the application of the march 23, 1970 five-point declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk, was issued on january 26, 1973 by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and khieu samphan, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee, vice-prime minister and minister of national defence of the r.g.n.u.c. and commander-in-chief of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces. the statement points out that the cambodian people, the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia cherish genuine peace and that the aim of the cambodian people's struggle is to realize peace based on genuine independence, sovereignty and freedom. the chinese government and people extend resolute support for the solemn and just stand of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. as expressed in the statement.

the cambodian people have always cherished peace, independence and freedom. the kingdom of cambodia under the leadership of samdech sihanouk has consistently pursued the policy of peace, independence, neutrality and non-alignment. but the reactionary coup d'etat staged by the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique and the invasion of cambodia by the united states sabotaged her independence and sovereignty and the peaceful life of her people. at this critical moment in the history of the cambodian nation, samdech norodom sihanouk issued the solemn five-point declaration in which he, in the name of head of state of cambodia, declares that the illegal rebellious lon nol government is dissolved, that the cambodian people are called on not to recognize and carry out the so-called decrees and laws of the

lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique, that a new national union government will be established, that a national liberation army will be set up and that a national united front of cambodia will be formed. he calls on the cambodian people to carry on armed struggle to liberate the fatherland from the rule of the treacherous lon nol clique.

in the past three years, the cambodian people have achieved extremely great victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the people's national liberation armed forces under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia have grown into staunch and mighty forces in the course of fighting. most part of the cambodian territory and over five million out of the seven million people throughout the country have been liberated. the royal government of national union of cambodia has won warm support of the cambodian people and enjoys high international prestige, whereas the lon nol clique has been repudiated by the cambodian people and become extremely isolated both at home and abroad. the fact has fully proved that the five-point declaration of samdech norodom sihanouk gives expression to the will of the cambodian people and conforms with the national interests of cambodia.

the chinese people have always stood on the side of the cambodian people and will continue to firmly support to the end the just struggle waged by the cambodian people under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. now, the situation in cambodia as well as in indochina is very favourable to the cambodian people's struggle. we are deeply convinced that with the support of other indochinese peoples and the world people, the cambodian people, persevering in struggle, will undoubtedly win victory and realize their national aspirations for an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Foreign Minister Almeyda Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1973)

clodomiro almeyda medina, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of chile, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening, as the chilean government delegation led by him is winding up its friendly visit to china.

making a toast at the banquet, foreign minister almeyda said that the warm and sincere welcome accorded them "is the welcome rendered by the chinese government and people, through us, to the chilean government and chile as a whole."

"our experiences here," he said, "exactly reflect the degree of friendship and mutual understanding reached between us over the past two years and more. during these days, through friendly talks, exchange of views and cooperation, we have made much progress in reinforcing our ties which are favorable to china, chile and the cause of the peoples."

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei said that the current friendly visit to china of the chilean government delegation "has made fresh contributions to the furtherance of the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and chile and to the development of the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries."

chi peng-fei asked minister almeyda to convey the chinese people's respect to president allende and their cordial regards to the chilean people. he wished the chilean people constant new victories and successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy.

attending the banquet were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of latin american countries to china were present.

also present were members of the chilean government delegation, armando uribe arce, chilean ambassador to china and member of the delegation, mrs. uribe and chilean friends in peking.

Chilean Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

the chilean government delegation led by clodomiro almeyda medina, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of chile, left here for pyongyang by plane today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

seeing the distinguished chilean guests off at the airport were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of departments concerned.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

also present were mrs. uribe, wife of the chilean ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the chilean embassy in peking; li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, and diplomatic envoys of latin-american countries to china.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French President Georges Pompidou to Pay Official Visit to China from September 11, 1973

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1973)

at the invitation of tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, georges pompidou, president of the french republic, will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china as from september 11, 1973.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Journalists Group Concludes Visit in Jamaica

(NCNA-English Kingston, Jan. 31, 1973)

the chinese journalists group led by li yen-nien concluded its two-week friendly visit in jamaica and left here by air yesterday for a visit to venezuela.

during their stay in jamaica, jamaican prime minister michael manley and minister of state in the prime minister's office dudley thompson received the chinese journalists and had cordial talks with them.

the chinese journalists visited factories, bauxite mines, the hounslow plantation, the university of the west indies, museums and historic places.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes Delegation of Central Committee of Japanese Communist Youth League

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, today met and gave a dinner in honour of the delegation of the central committee of the japanese communist youth league led by hajime takeshita. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, ou tang-liang and chu liang, and representatives of peking youth.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with hiroshi wakabayashi, chief of general affairs of the national congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

the japanese friend arrived in peking a week ago as guest of the china-japan friendship association, and will leave for home on february 2.

Tokyo Cocktail Party Marks Establishment of Japan-China Economic Association

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 30, 1973)

the japan-china economic association gave a cocktail party here yesterday to celebrate the founding of the association.

among the more than 600 people present at the cocktail party were deputy prime minister of japan takeo miki, foreign minister masayoshi ohira, minister of international trade and industry yasuhiro nakasone, director general of the economic planning agency zentaro kosaka, as well as people from business circles having economic or trade relations with china, political circles and various organizations for promoting japan-china friendship.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, was present on invitation.

the occasion was marked by many good-will speeches.

yoshihiro inayama, chairman of the japan-china economic association, said that he would work for the further development of the economic relations between japan and china.

greeting the establishment of the association, takeo miki said, "the japan-china economic association has the special responsibility of developing japan-china friendly and good neighbourly relations. i hope the association will play an important role in cementing the ties of friendship between japan and china."

masayoshi ohira said: "following the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china, japan has established an embassy in peking and china's embassy will soon be established in tokyo. i hope that the japan-china economic association will play its role in the promotion of japan-china friendship on the basis of the daily deepening good neighbourly relations between japan and china."

he emphasised that "both the government and the people should make concerted efforts to contribute to japan-china friendship."

yashuhiro nakasone congratulated the association on its founding and development. he pointed out, "it was through the efforts made by kenzo matsumura, tatsunosuke takasaki, aiichiro fujiyama, hideji kawasaki, yoshimi furui, seiichi tagawa, and others as well as with the help of the opposition parties that japan-china diplomatic relations have been restored and the japan-china economic association was founded."

he said, "it was thanks to the friendly trade and memorandum trade between japan and china that there came into being the japan-china economic association."

he was hopeful that the association would contribute to the strengthening of japan-china relations of friendship and good-neighbourliness. "the ministry of international trade and industry will cooperate to this end," he said. "henceforth we should work for the conclusion of agreement on fishing, aviation, navigation and trade between japan and china," he added.

kaheita okazaka, representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan and permanent advisor of the association, expressed his wish for the consistent development of japan-china economic relations and the strengthening of friendly and good neighbourly relations between the two countries.

hsiao hsiang-chien warmly greeted the establishment of the japan-china economic association. he expressed the hope that the association will get into contact with more friends and contribute to the promotion of economic exchanges between the two countries.

the association came into being on november 21, 1972. its announced purpose is, through its activities, "to obtain correct information and understanding of china's economy, and other aspects of life in china," and "to make contributions to the normal development of economic relations between japan and china."

Chinese Charge d'Affaires to Japan Calls on Officials of Japanese Foreign Ministry

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Feb. 1, 1973)

mi kuo-chun, chinese charge d'affaires a.i. to japan, today called upon shinsaku hogen, permanent vice-minister, kenjiro chikaraishi, chief of protocol, and kenzo yoshida, head of the asian bureau, of the japanese foreign ministry respectively and held friendly conversations with them.

mi kuo-chun and his party arrived here yesterday evening. they were met at the airport by officials of the japanese foreign ministry, representatives of political parties, representatives of mass organisations for japan-china friendship and representatives of korean and chinese residents in japan.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Greets Vietnamese People for Great Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1973)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an editorial yesterday warmly greeting the vietnamese people for winning great victory.

the editorial said that the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam "is a great victory for the vietnamese people and the people of the world and a disastrous defeat for u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the brilliant victory of the vietnamese over u.s. aggression is a great contribution to the people's revolutionary cause against imperialism in the world."

the editorial said, "the vietnamese people's victory eloquently proves that the people's war is invincible and it powerfully encourages the entire oppressed nations and oppressed people in their revolutionary struggles."

the editorial further said: "the present situation is very favourable to the vietnamese people. we are convinced that no matter how complicated the struggle will be and no matter what obstacles may arise in the implementation of the provisions in the ceasefire agreement, the advance of the vietnamese people can never be held back. the vietnamese people who have gained rich revolutionary

experience through years of tests in the people's war will certainly shatter all the schemes of sabotaging the agreement and starting a new war by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and will certainly realize the sacred object of unification and liberation of their fatherland."

the editorial concluded: "the malayan people have always given firm support to the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and regarded the vietnamese people's victory as their own. we warmly greet the great victory of the vietnamese people and wish them complete victory in the struggle for the reunification of their fatherland."

Malayan Communist Party Greets Vietnamese People's Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya sent a message on january 28 to the central committee of the workers' party of viet nam extending the warmest congratulations to the vietnamese people on their brilliant victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, according to the "voice of malayan revolution" today.

the message said, "holding aloft the banner of president ho chi minh's call of being resolved to fight and win, in defiance of enemy brutality and national sacrifice, and persisting in the protracted war, the heroic vietnamese people have eventually compelled the u.s. imperialists to declare respect for the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights and to sign the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam'. this is a severe defeat for u.s. imperialism and its henchmen, and a tremendous victory for the vietnamese people and the people of the world.

"the splendid victory scored by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has made an extremely significant contribution to the world people's anti-imperialist revolutionary cause. the victory testifies to the truth that people's war is invincible, therefore constituting a powerful encouragement for the liberation struggle waged by the oppressed nations and peoples."

the message added, "the revolutionary struggle of the vietnamese people has at present entered a new stage. we are deeply convinced that the heroic vietnamese people will surely defeat any intrigues or plots of the reactionaries at home and abroad, and overcome all obstacles on their way of advance, so as to realize the reunification and liberation of their fatherland and build a genuinely

independent, democratic and prosperous new viet nam."

the message noted, "the malayan communist party and people have always supported the vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle resolutely and regarded their victory as their own. we sincerely wish the vietnamese people fresh and more spectacular victories in their struggle for the reunification and liberation of their fatherland and in building socialism in the north exclamation"

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duc Tho Warmly Welcomed at Peking Airport by Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Chi Teng-kuei, Keng Piao and Han Nien-lung

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1973)

le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, and his party arrived here by special plane this afternoon on their way home from paris.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of central committee of the communist party of china, chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister. the chinese comrades cordially shook hands with and embraced the vietnamese comrades-in-arms and extended warm congratulations to them on the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam.

present at the airport were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, diplomatic officials of the two embassies, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including shen chien, lu wei-chao, hsiao huang, liang feng and kao chien-chung.

u.s.s.r. ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov and hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc were present at the airport.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan Meet Comrade Le Duc Tho in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, went to the guest house here this afternoon and met with le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam.

present on the occasion were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, phan the dong, secretary to special adviser le duc tho, and pham cam tu, third secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

also present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chiao kuan-hua and han nien-lung, vice-foreign ministers, and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned shen chien, lu wei-chao, liang feng, chang teh-wei, chang ching and chao chung-hsin.

this cordial meeting between comrades and brothers lasted nearly three hours.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government and foreign minister of the democratic republic of viet nam, and his party, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on their way home from paris.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; chi peng-fei, minister, and han nien-lung, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; fang yi,

minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned of the foreign ministry lu wei-chao, liang feng and kao chien-chung.

present at the airport were le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the d.r.v.n. government delegation to the paris conference on viet nam; ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; diplomatic officials of the two embassies, and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov, hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc and charge d'affaires ad interim of the polish embassy in peking mieczyslaw wentel were also present.

Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Comrades Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, met with le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, and nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the d.r.v.n. government, at chungnanhai this evening.

chairman mao greeted the vietnamese comrades-in-arms in his study. when comrades le duc tho and nguyen duy trinh arrived in the company of ambassador ngo thuyen, chairman mao extended a warm welcome to them and tightly clasped their hands.

comrade le duc tho said warmly: we have come to pay our respect and regards to you, chairman mao, and to express our deep gratitude to you and the chinese communist party for giving us great help and encouragement in our war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

chairman mao said to the vietnamese comrades: our help has been very little. we should thank you. it is you who have helped us. you have been fighting against u.s. imperialism for more than ten years. we have helped each other all along. chairman mao asked comrades le duc tho and nguyen duy trinh to convey his regards to comrades ton duc thang, le duan, truong chinh, pham van dong and vo nguyen giap and the vietnamese people.

the cordial meeting lasted one hour and a half.

taking part in the meeting were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council, chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, and staff members liang feng, wang teh-yang and tang wen-sheng.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Han Nien-lung Meet Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh; Comrade Le Duc Tho Present

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and minister chi peng-fei and vice-minister han nien-lung of foreign affairs, this afternoon went to the guest house and met with nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

comrade le duc tho was present at the meeting.

present on the occasion were:

ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, dinh nho liem and nguyen ngoc uyen, directors of the d.r.v.n. ministry of foreign affairs, phan the dong, comrade le duc tho's secretary, and nguyen nha, comrade nguyen duy trinh's secretary; and

leading members and staff members of the departments concerned under the chinese foreign ministry lu wei-chao, liang feng, chang ching and chao chung-hsin.

the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms had a very friendly and cordial conversation.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka President Receives Departing Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 31, 1973)

sri lanka president william gopallawa received departing chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching on january 27 and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Receives Departing Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 31, 1973)

sri lanka prime minister mrs. bandaranaike yesterday evening received and had a cordial and friendly talk with departing chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching.

then the prime minister feted the ambassador and his wife. present on the occasion were kalugalla, minister of shipping and tourism; michael siriwardena, minister of labour; lakshman jayakody, deputy minister of defence and external affairs; and w.t. jayasinghe, secretary of the ministry of defence and external affairs.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

China's Wuhan Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Jan. 31, 1973)

the wuhan acrobatic troupe of china with shen chien as leader and li jo and hsia chu-hua as deputy leaders arrived here this afternoon by special plane for a friendly performance tour of sri lanka at the invitation of the sri lanka government.

the troupe was warmly welcomed at the airport by h.a.p. abeyawardene, director, and mahinde bandusena, deputy director, of cultural affairs to the ministry of cultural affairs, jayakody, assistant director to the ministry of external affairs, walpita, president of the sri lanka-china friendship association, and representatives of sri lanka artists as well as chinese residents in sri lanka.

yang hui-sheng, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present at the airport.

the chinese guests were presented with garlands, flower baskets and bouquets, and beautiful tropical orchids were pinned on their lapels. sri lanka artists performed traditional kandyan dance of welcome amidst throbbing drum beatings and ushered the chinese guests into the airport lounge.

extending a warm welcome to the chinese acrobats at a ceremony held at the lounge, director abeyawardene said, "the sri lanka people are anxiously looking forward to your arriving. your visit and performances here will further strengthen the friendly relations between our two governments and peoples."

speaking in reply, shen chien thanked the sri lanka government and people for their warm welcome accorded to the troupe. he expressed the hope that the visit and performances by the wuhan acrobatic troupe will contribute to the further enhancement of friendship and cultural intercourse between the two peoples.

the lounge was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. sri lanka artists performed dances again, which were warmly applauded by the chinese guests.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Delegation of Tanzanian Ministry of Defense and National Service Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 31, 1973)

the delegation of the tanzanian ministry of defence and national service led by minister e.m. sokoine concluded a visit to shanghai and left here for kwangchow by special plane this afternoon in the company of peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and military attache of the embassy t.a.m. simba who had accompanied the delegation to shanghai left by the same plane.

the tanzanian delegation arrived in shanghai yesterday morning and was honoured at a banquet given in the evening by liu wen-hsueh, political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison. liu wen-hsueh and e.m. sokoine made toasts at the banquet, hailing the consolidation and growth of the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and tanzania.

the guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the "july 1" people's commune and went sightseeing.

upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the tanzanian delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by political commissar liu wen-hsueh, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee yeh chang-ming, as well as leading members of other local organizations.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets and Fetes Ugandan Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying this evening met with and gave a banquet in honour of all members of the visiting ugandan government trade delegation headed by patrick menya, managing director of the state trading corporation of uganda. they had friendly conversations.

william matovu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the ugandan embassy in peking, and leading members of chinese departments concerned including wang ming-chun and wen yeh-chan were present.

Ugandan Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

the ugandan government trade delegation led by patrick menya, managing director of the state trading corporation of uganda, today left here for shanghai and kwangchow, and it will then leave china for home.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were wang ming-chun, director of a department of ministry of foreign trade and leading members of other departments concerned. also present was william matovu, charge d'affaires/a.i. of the ugandan embassy in peking.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 16, 1973 No. 5316

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* NATIONAL *
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PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION CORPS

Broad Masses of Youths Form a New Force in Building the Frontier Region

- The CYL organization of a certain regiment of the Inner Mongolian Production and Construction Corps strengthens ideological educational work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 4, 1973)

(According to an NCNA dispatch from Huhehot) Under the leadership of the Party committee, the Communist Youth League organization of a certain regiment of the Inner Mongolian Production and Construction Corps, closely associating central tasks with an energetic effort toward ideological educational work on youths, enables the broad masses of CYL members and young intellectuals to further raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and to become a new force in opening up and developing the frontier region. In the past several years, 165 of the young intellectuals of this regiment joined the Chinese Communist Party and 956 the Communist Youth League.

The CYL organization of this regiment pays great attention to energetically carrying out League activities around the central tasks of the Party. In the current criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Communist Youth League organizations at various levels of this regiment seriously organize Communist Youth League cadres and members and the broad masses of young intellectuals to study works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's books, carry out line education and criticize the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Consciousness of class struggle and line struggle is considerably enhanced. Confidence in opening up and developing the frontier region is strengthened.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Apart from continuously acting in coordination with the Party's central tasks, the Communist Youth League should do independent work suited to the character of youth," the League

organizations at various levels of this regiment follow many patterns in carrying out various kinds of wholesome activities. Bearing in mind the fact that the youths were born in the new society and raised under the red banner and that they have not gone through social suffering and lack political and social experience, they constantly invite old workers, old cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants, who have bitter memories and great hatred against the old society, to recall the bitter past in the light of the sweet present and recount revolutionary glorious traditions. This is to help the young intellectuals to remold their world outlook consciously and to study seriously and train assiduously with a view to fostering a strong ambition to put down root in the frontier and develop it.

Teaching League members and youths to study agricultural production skills for the revolution and become red and expert successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause is taken by the League organizations at various levels of this regiment as an important task of their own. In the past, some League members and youths lacked an adequate understanding of the importance of studying agricultural skills. They erroneously thought that "farm work is physical in nature. There is no need to study technique." Therefore, inadequate attention was paid to the study of agricultural skills and to the mastering of the art of production and construction.

To remedy such an ideological condition, the League organizations invited experienced workers and old peasants to impart skills in undertaking spring farming, sowing, summer hoeing, autumn harvesting and other general farm work involving a relatively high technical level. The CYL members and the young intellectuals of the 6th squad of the 2nd company were determined to transform a piece of "white mortar land" bare of grass. They made serious investigations and studies and conducted scientific experiment activities. At last, several tens of mow of "white mortar land" was made to produce food crops. In a 1.8 mow piece of land, grain output reached an average of over 1,000 catties per mow.

This regiment constantly organizes League members and other youths to carry out recreational and sports activities wholesome to mental and physical health. The conducting of these activities has considerably aroused the youths' passionate love for the frontier region and their fighting will to open up and develop the frontier. The whole regiment is marked with booming vigor.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

An Upsurge of Support-the-Army and Preferential-Treatment-for-Dependents Campaign Rises in Various Parts of the Country

- The criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign is taken as the lever under the unified leadership of the Party committee

- With profound proletarian feelings, the masses of various nationalities give warm comfort to fraternal soldiers and carry out learn-from-PLA activities widely and penetratingly. Unity between the army and the government and between armymen and civilians is further strengthened

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 4, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, February 3, 1973) On the eve of the Spring Festival, various parts of the country universally whipped up an upsurge in the support-the-army and preferential-treatment-for-dependents campaign. With profound proletarian feelings, the masses of various nationalities warmly comforted the fraternal soldiers and widely and penetratingly launched learn-from-PLA activities. Unity between the army and the government and between armymen and civilians is further strengthened.

After the State Council and the Central Military Committee issued a notification on the widespread unfolding of a support-the-army and preferential-treatment-for-dependents and support-government-and-cherish-the-people campaign in the period of the Spring Festival 1973, various provinces, municipalities and autonomous areas under the unified leadership of the Party committee, taking the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign as a lever, rapidly touched off this campaign. Everywhere in the motherland there prevails a scene of close unity between militarymen and the civilians.

Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Fukien, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Shantung, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Inner Mongolia, Hopei, Shansi, Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Tibet, Yunnan, Szechwan, Kweichow, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, Sinkiang, Kansu, Tsinghai, Shensi, Ninghsia and other provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions recently sent out large numbers of comfort groups to comfort the PLA and martyrs' surviving dependents, armymen's relatives and disabled, demobilized, retired and transferred militarymen. Joint army-people celebration meetings, forums and report meetings were held. A free talk on the excellent situation was initiated. Advanced figures were cited and conditions about the execution of preferential treatment and relief policy inspected.

On the coastal defense front and at border defense guardposts, the comfort groups of various areas, bringing with them the profound friendship of the masses of people, crossed over mountains and the sea to offer comfort to the fraternal soldiers and give performances for their benefit. Fukien, Chekiang, Kwangtung and other areas organized a total of over 100 comfort sub-groups.

They were personally led by the responsible comrades of provincial revolutionary committees and went deep among company units to comfort the coastal defense front units.

The comfort groups organized by the people of various nationalities in Heilungkiang, Kirin, Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia, Tibet, Yunnan and other areas, braving wind and snowstorms and crossing mountains and valleys, traveled 1,000 li to visit their own folk and bring to the defend-the-frontier PLA fighters the personal regards of the people of various nationalities.

On the peaks of snowbound mountains 5,000 meters above sea level on the plateaus of Tibet, there echoed the clear reverberating singing of the song of "Chin-chu-ma-mi" (Liberation Army).

In the far-flung grasslands of Inner Mongolia, the mounted nomads of Ulan danced the joyous Inner Mongolian dance for the border-defense fighters there.

Representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the comfort groups of Heilungkiang Province braved severe 30-degree-below-zero cold to come over to the border-defense guardposts to hold affectionate talks with the fighters and convey fervently the respects of the masses of people to the fighters defending the frontier.

Regardless of age and the great distances, the dependents of many fighters took an active part in comfort activities. Lo Sheng-chiao's father, Lo Tieh-k'ai, and Ouyang Hai's father, Ouyang Huan-wen, came to the company where the martyrs were before. Martyr Lo Sheng-chiao's surviving fellow fighters were deeply moved on hearing that the aged Uncle Lo was coming to the unit. At the sight of them Lo Tieh-k'ai was moved to tears of joy as if he was seeing his own children. He fervently encouraged everyone to hold firmly the rifle in hand and make a greater contribution to socialist revolution and construction.

Teng Fang-chih, mother of the late PLA Volunteer fighter Huang Chi-kuang, was already over 80. This time she came with the comfort group of Szechwan Province to a certain PLA unit. Such solicitude shown for the fighters by the hero's mother left the fraternal soldiers deeply moved. Everyone expressed the determination to learn from Comrade Huang Chi-kuang, read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's books seriously, do well in military and administrative training and render new meritorious services for the motherland.

In the support-the-army and preferential-treatment-for-dependents mass campaign, the broad masses in various areas got together with the commanders and fighters to exchange understanding in study, talk freely on the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and criticize swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i for their crime of wrecking unity between the army and the government and between armymen and civilians and their attempt to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. Through unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses further strengthened their passionate love for the great PLA. They consciously carried out learn-from-PLA activities.

Two chief responsible comrades of the CCP Chekiang Provincial Committee led a comfort group to Choushan and the area of Ningpo and went deep into army barracks and fleets to comfort the fraternal fighters. The comrades of the comfort group joined fighters in criticizing the counter-revolutionary crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. They also fervently acquired the PLA's revolutionary heroism from some heroic companies. They expressed the determination to further carry out learn-from -PLA activities hereafter and to stimulate the quicker development of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The comfort group of Hupeh Province comforted the company to which Huang Chi-kuang belonged before. The fighters gave the comfort group an account of how they followed the example of hero Huang Chi-kuang by seriously reading and studying and assiduously drilling in annihilate-the-enemy skills. Holding the hands of the fighters, the poor and lower-middle peasants' representatives of the comfort group said, "Such good fighters like you have been defending our great motherland. This gladdens the hearts of us poor and lower-middle peasants. We must learn from you and whip up enthusiasm in making revolution and stimulating production and making a greater contribution to the state."

Many other areas also adopted the method of inviting people over and going outdoors to visit heroic companies and invite representatives of advanced units to make reports. An upsurge was whipped up in learning from the PLA. The broad masses fervently praised the PLA as a great army loyal to the Party and to the people. In the long difficult years of war, in the period of socialist revolution and construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution campaign, this army created unforgettable merits. The broad masses expressed the determination to respond to Chairman Mao's great call, learn from the PLA in a penetrating way, direct serious efforts toward proper support-the-army and preferential-treatment-for-dependents work and follow the line of unity for victory of the "9th Party National Congress" and score still greater victories in the new year.

In the support-the-army and preferential-treatment-for-dependents campaign various areas have seriously checked about the firm implementation of the preferential treatment and relief policy. Many provinces, municipalities and areas called congresses of martyrs' surviving dependents and militarymen's dependents and disabled, transferred, demobilized and retired armymen to cite the contributions made by them in the three major revolutionary movements. Through these activities, a further impetus was given to the political enthusiasm of the broad masses of martyrs' dependents and militarymen's relatives, and transferred, demobilized and retired armymen. Their activism was aroused to the full. Many militarymen's dependents wrote to their relatives in the army unit encouraging them to earn new merits in defense of the socialist motherland.

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In-Depth Development of the Support-the-Government and Cherish-the-People Movement in PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 5, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, February 4, 1973) While developing the support-the-government and cherish-the-people movement in breadth and scope, the commanders and fighters of the three services of the PLA have inherited and made manifest the glorious tradition of our army, and by modestly learning from the people and enthusiastically serving the people, further strengthened the ties between the army and the government and the army and the people. An ebullient atmosphere of the army and people uniting and advancing shoulder-to-shoulder has appeared in towns and villages everywhere throughout the country.

Since the New Year, the whole army from leadership organs at various levels to various basic level units, in accordance with the spirit of the circular on developing in breadth and scope the "give preferential treatment to families of armymen and support-the-government and cherish-the-people" movement during the New Year and Spring Festival of 1973 issued by the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, have universally strengthened leadership over the "support-the-people and cherish-the-people" movement. Units in various localities have in succession sent out a large number of comfort delegations, propaganda teams, and cinema projection teams to make inquiry on the masses. They have also sent out study groups and mass discipline inspection groups to listen to the views of the learn the revolutionary spirit of the people.

Many army units stationed in such places as Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin have sent out comfort teams to visit factories, organs, schools and neighborhood in their garrison area. Cadres and fighters of many of the units in Shenyang, Canton, Wuhan and Lanchow, while carrying out comfort activities, have visited every home in the villages and towns where they are stationed.

A certain unit of the Chengtu Command has sent out medical teams and cinema projection teams led by responsible cadres, which, following the route taken by the Red Army in former years, crossed snow-capped mountains and ice-filled rivers and went deep into mountain villages and pastoral areas to visit the people of various nationalities.

For the sake of expressing gratitude for the concern and support of the masses, a certain garrison unit on the coastal defense front has sent more than 90 mass work groups and six medical squads deep into the fishing villages and wharves on islands to chat with the fishing people about the profound militant friendship established through battle in coastal defense and island construction.

In accordance with the teachings of Chairman Mao, the broad masses of commanders and fighters attach great importance to learning from the people, learning from the local cadres and emulating their conscientious reading of works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and by developing deeply the experience of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style

of work, emulate their modesty and prudence, their hard struggle, their practical and down-to-earth manner and their style of forging ties with the people.

Members of the Party committee of a certain unit of the Peking Command have recently called separately on the local Party committees and revolutionary committees and asked them to tell them their experience in such matters as strengthening the construction of the leading body in the "criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work" movement. Some units of the Wuhan Command have organized cadres and fighters and sent them separately to Lankao hsien in Honan Province and Hungch'ich'ü Canal of Lin hsien for visits to learn the revolutionary spirit of the local people of hard struggle and their struggle against nature and the elements.

The commanders and fighters of the 2nd company of a certain unit of the Shenyang Command have gone to the chassis division of the Ch'angch'un No. 1 Automobile Works, where fine young worker Ch'en Tai-shan used to work in his life, and after hearing the deed of how Ch'en Tai-shan heroically offered his life to the revolution, resolved in the manner of Ch'en Tai-shan to read and study seriously, to raise diligently their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, and to make still greater contributions to the revolution.

Commanders and fighters of units stationed in such former revolutionary bases as Chingkangshan, Yenan, the T'aihsingshan region and the I-mengshan region, while warmly inquiring about the people, at the same time learn seriously the feats of heroic struggle of the revolutionary predecessors during the period of the revolutionary war, and the fresh merits they won in the three great revolutionary struggles.

Upon arriving at Chuanch'ung commune, a base in the Revolutionary Civil War period, in Chinchai hsien, the 7th company of a certain unit of the Nanking Command looked up the retired Red Army old fighters and invited them to tell the feats of hard struggle of the Red Army in former years, which enabled the fighters to acquire a lively education in revolutionary tradition.

The commanders and fighters of "Weihsien Regiment" (濰县团) of a certain unit on duty in the T'aihangshan region, travelled over mountains and ranges to go among the people to collect stories of the struggle of the T'aihang people in the revolutionary war period to spur themselves to earn fresh merits for the motherland.

The 2nd company of a certain unit of the units stationed in Shantung recently also visited such villages as Chaotung in Haiyang hsien which laid minefields in a big way in former years, and invited such militia heroes as Chao Shou-fu and Sun Yü-min to tell them how they laid mines to ambush the enemy, to instill in the commanders and fighters the enthusiasm of training military technique diligently for the revolution.

During this period, units stationed in various minority nationality areas are inquiring extensively among the fraternal nationalities and carrying out celebration activities together with them. Various frontier defense units

in the Sinkiang Military Region have sent cadres and fighters out in storm and snow to inquire about such fraternal nationalities as the Uighur, the Kazakh, the Tajik and the Khalkhaz fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with them, to express their gratitude for the concern and support of these fighters whom they regarded as their own kinsfolk.

The "Red Fortress Frontier Defense 3rd Company" (红色堡垒边防第三连) of a certain unit of the Kunming Command climbed mountains and crossed rivers to reach deep into the bamboo houses of the Tai people, the mountain villages of the Chingpo nationality and the thatched cottages of the Wa nationality people, and by studying the writings of Chairman Mao together with the people of various nationalities and criticizing the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging nationality unity, further raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

In Tibet, the commanders and fighters of the PLA whose relation with the Tibetan people is that of fish to water, have in the "support-the-government and cherish-the-people" movement, also actively done good work for the people. Medical personnel of a certain unit stationed in the grassland of Tibet have also organized "Cherish the People Medical Squads" to go out in storm, snow and bitter cold deep into the pastures and the tents of pastoral people to give preventive treatment and medical treatment to the Tibetan people.

The broad masses of commanders and fighters on the frontline of coastal and frontier defenses, in the support-the-government and cherish-the-people movement, study over again Chairman Mao's teaching "The army and the people are the foundation of victory" and actively cooperate with the local Party committees to strengthen militia work.

A certain frontier defense unit stationed in the northeast region of the motherland recently exchanged views with the militiamen stationed nearby, on strengthening army-people joint defense, and carried out military training together in the knee-deep snow.

The commanders and fighters of a certain unit stationed on an island on the Fukien Front study Chairman Mao's directive "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and are determined to further implement the strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disaster and do everything for the people," laid down by Chairman Mao, raise their vigilance, train in techniques diligently and secure the coastal and frontier defenses of the motherland.

In the support-the-government and cherish-the-people movement, various units have also actively supported the localities with carry out such work as preparations for planting, spring planting and production, dredging rivers and clearing ditches, and tree planting and afforestation well, and helped the broad masses of commune members in scoring a better harvest in agricultural production during the coming year.

During this period,various units have universally inspected mass discipline and redrawn agreements for supporting the government and cherishing the people. The broad masses of commanders and fighters are determined in the coming year to advance along the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," and by further strengthening army and government and army and people unity, score a new and even greater victory.

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Chinese Armymen and People Unite in Celebrating Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

the people and the people's liberation armymen all over china are carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of the chinese communist party of activities to strengthen army-civilian unity aroynd the traditional spring festival.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army" and "the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country" activities have been organized in peking, shanghai, sinkiang, fukien and other provinces and regions. groups are going to extend warm regards to liberation armymen, families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, and disabled and demobilized armymen on behalf of the people. in fukien province, leading members of revolutionary committees at various levels, representatives of advanced agricultural and industrial units and of overseas chinese are involved. theatrical troupes and film projection units have gone to islands and outposts to entertain the commanders and fighters. emancipated tibetan serfs are sending messages to liberation armymen who day and night guard the motherland in frontiers.

government departments, schools, factories and people's communes in the country held meetings and forums at which combat heroes and veteran red army fighters made reports on the glorious revolutionary tradition of the people's liberation army.

the units of the liberation army actively support to socialist construction and try to help the people in many ways. this army comes from the people, defends and serves them and maintains its flesh and blood ties with the masses. commanders and fighters are going to factories and people's communes to learn from the advanced experience of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. some units stationed on pamirs in sinkiang recently crossed snow-clad mountains to visit herdsmen of minority nationalities in their tents.

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Combine Reading and Learning with Investigation and Study

by

CCP Committtee of Chiao Hsien, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 2, 1973)

Chairman Mao taught us: "Everyone engaged in practical work must investigate conditions at the lower levels. Such investigation is especially necessary for those who know theory but do not know the actual conditions, for otherwise they will not be able to link theory with practice." Following Chairman Mao's instructions, we summed up the experience and lessons we learned in the past concerning reading. By doing so we realize that we must combine reading and learning with investigation and study before we can have a real grasp of Marxist theory and learn to apply this theory in practice.

But how should we combine reading and learning with investigation and study?

First, when we read and learn we feel there is a great deal in the contents. If we fail to pay attention we shall end up in studying aimlessly without a central idea. In this way we shall fail to obtain a real understanding of the fundamental principles of Marxism. To implement the guideline of linking theory with practice, when we study a work we must use the fundamental principles stated in the work to investigate some of the problems existing in the current three great revolutionary movements.

For instance, when we studied the "Communist Manifesto," we conducted social investigations with regard to problems in orientation and line and so shot arrows at the target. In the course of investigation we discovered: Some cadres and masses failed to understand clearly the laws governing class struggle in the socialist society. Some of the comrades did not have a correct understanding of the idea of private ownership. Some units at the basic level had some problems in unity. These situations were sometimes reflected in our leadership thinking.

In view of this,we seriously studied the Marxist viewpoint toward class struggle when we studied the "Communist Manifesto" to deepen our understanding of the basic line of the Party. We stressed the two "most thorough ruptures," seriously remolded our world outlook and raised our consciousness in continuing revolution. In this way, we realized profoundly the great idea that the proletariat could liberate itself only by liberating all mankind. In the meantime, we also succeeded in doing a better job in implementing the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress. We finally achieved relatively good results by studying repeatedly through the grasping of these points and through linking theory with practice.

Secondly, comrades of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee regularly visited the lower levels to collect large amounts of specific data. However, although such materials reflected certain realities of the objective outside world, this was still in the stage of perception. Therefore this reflection of facts was still superficial, partial and incomplete.

In order not to make mistakes of empiricism, we strive to use the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method to analyze these data so as to transform perceptive knowledge into rational knowledge. For instance, we discovered that some of the production brigades changed the system of "three-level ownership with the production team as the basic form." In distribution, some production teams practiced equalitarianism but paid unequal remuneration for equal work performed by males and females.

We knew this was inconsistent with the Central Committee's guideline and policy for rural people's communes, therefore we corrected it. However, under present conditions why must we insist on having the "three-level ownership with the production team as the basic form"? And why must we practice "to each according to his work"? They were not very clear about this ideologically.

Marx pointed out in his "Critique of the Gotha Program": "Rights can never be higher than the economic structure of society and its cultural development conditioned thereby," and "The prevailing distribution of means of consumption is only a consequence of the distribution of conditions of production themselves; the latter distribution, however, is a feature of the mode of production itself." Study made them realize that the policies of "three-level ownership with the production team as the basic form" and "to each according to his work" were suitable for the current level of development of productive power and for the degree of consciousness of the masses. In this way, we clarified the theoretical foundation which Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party used to formulate these policies, deepened our understanding of the fundamental principles of Marxism and raised our consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the past year or so we strove to combine reading and learning with investigation and study and we have achieved some preliminary results:

First, we have effectively repudiated empiricism and raised our consciousness in reading, learning, investigating and studying. In the past, some of the comrades always thought they were relatively familiar with the situation in the hsien and had working experience, therefore they could do their work well. As a result, they failed to read and learn assiduously and also failed to go deep into reality to conduct investigation and study regularly enough.

Study and investigation has made everybody realize this: Objective conditions develop incessantly. As objective courses change and develop, things with which we were relatively familiar will become unfamiliar to us if we fail to conduct new investigations in time. In the meantime, objective things are

very complicated, therefore we are unable to clearly and readily understand the laws governing them. Even if we had some data in our hands, we should still be unable to transform them into conceptual knowledge or to grasp the essence of things if we did not have the guidance of Marxist theory. In the course of study and investigation, everybody went one step further in understanding the dangers of empiricism and resolved to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously to raise the standard of Marxism and to conduct repeated and deep-going investigation and study.

Second, we eliminate the idealist spirit in a preliminary way and promote the transformation of the style of leadership. Reading, studying, investigating and studying has raised our consciousness in upholding the materialist theory of reflection. During ordinary times we pay attention to going deep into the basic level. When we come across problems we pay attention to making specific analyses and strive to reduce our subjectiveness and one-sidedness in our work. Generally speaking, comrades of the standing committee of the Party committee of the hsien spent two-thirds of their time on going deep into the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to conduct investigation and study, to take part in collective productive manual labor, to sum up typical experience and to examine and guide the work of the masses.

During the past one or two years some of the comrades visited all the communes in the hsien and most of the production brigades and units directly under the hsien. When there were questions in dispute, they strove to handle them according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies as well as according to the actual situation instead of jumping into conclusions subjectively. As a result of our paying attention to investigation and study and to the dissection of the "sparrow," more than 30 of the problems existing in "old, big and difficult" units have been solved basically.

Third, we won "freedom" from "necessity" and pushed forward the development of the three great revolutionary movements. In the course of developing agricultural production, Chiao hsien confronted many problems, some of which we still do not understand clearly and therefore sometimes we still have some blindness in the course of practice. After study and investigation, we discovered some laws. For instance, in the movement of "learning from Tachai in agricultural production," the most important things are to grasp line education, to grasp class struggle, to raise the consciousness of the cadres and masses in line struggle and to change the spiritual situation of man. Furthermore, we must also grasp production struggle and scientific experimentation well and change the natural conditions.

According to the actual conditions of Chiao hsien, what should the principal direction of attack be in the capital construction of farmland and how much Tachai fields should be built in a year? After more than a year's investigation, study, and summing up of experience, we had a general idea and proposed relatively feasible plans. In this way, the broad masses of cadres and masses at the basic level see the direction clearly, gradually grasp the

initiative in revolution and production and promote the development of revolution and production. Although this hsien suffered from such natural disasters as drought, insect pest, windstorm and hailstorm last year, its per-mow output of food grains was increased by 19 percent as compared with the previous year.

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WINTER VACATION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Winter Vacation Life of Peking Middle and Primary School Students Full and Varied

- In line with Chairman Mao's teaching on all-round development in moral, intellectual and physical aspects

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 4, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, February 2, 1973) The winter vacation life of middle and primary school students of the urban and suburban areas of Peking municipality this year is full and varied.

As the winter vacation started, the Peking Municipal Youths' Palace and the youths' palaces in seven urban and suburban areas opened at the same time. Many areas inhabited by families of factory and office workers enthusiastically set up winter vacation activity stations or out-of-school activity stations. Schools also universally set up winter vacation amusement grounds and activity houses. After finishing their vacation assignments, the students go to these activity grounds and houses to participate in various activities involving literature and art, physical culture, science and technique, reading, recital of poems, demonstrations of chess games, and general games. The municipal youths' palace and the youths' palaces of various areas also organize various specialized study classes for the benefit of those students with a passion for the relevant special courses. This is to give them special cultivation and training and give play to their specialities.

The youths' palace of Hsich'eng ch'ü set up eleven study classes including violin, accordion, flute, clarinet, dancing, fine arts, wall newspapers, model airplanes, model ships, receiving and dispatching of reports and transistor radioes, with over 600 middle and primary school students participating. The little ones with a taste for literature and art in the whole municipality put together fine programs which they had rehearsed for presentation at middle and primary school literature and art special shows. The little ones fond of fine arts in Ch'ungwen ch'ü displayed their 340-odd pieces of fine art products at a fine arts exhibition held by the ch'ü education bureau.

Various youths' palaces and some out-of-campus activity stations respectively invited Hsü Shen, a former Chinese People's Army Volunteer of Peking with an award for merit of the first order, Grassland Heroic Little Sisters Lung Mei and Yü Jung, and some old workers and poor and lower-middle peasants seized with bitter memories and great hatred to give reports recalling the bitter past in the light of the sweet present for the benefit of the students. These units also held separately such exhibitions as "class education," "young worker martyr Ch'en P'ei-ming's deeds," etc. The aim was to give young people ideological and political line education.

Since the vacation, many middle and primary school students have automatically formed study groups to study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman

Mao's works. With the help of various quarters, many middle and primary school students go to factories, shops and neighborhoods to do a proper amount of labor and make social investigations, or unfold learn-from-Lei Feng, support-the-army and preferential-treatment-for-dependents and other activities. The aim is to do something good for the people. Students of the No. 51 Middle School went among neighborhood residents to carry out such activities as comforting martyrs' surviving dependents and armymen's relatives, newspaper reading, preaching the very favorable situation at home and abroad, etc. They were well received by the residents.

The winter vacation activities of the youths and adolescents receive energetic social support. The Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Works, Peking New China Printing Press, Peking Municipal Metal Structure Factory and many other factories and some organs and neighborhoods also assigned special persons to head for out-of-campus activity station and winter vacation playgrounds to give students guidance in their vacation activities.

The scientific and technical personnel of Peking Astronomical Bureau, the Natural Science Museum and other relevant units treated students to special reports on "Secrets of the Universe" and "Space Traveling," "Labor Has Created Man," "The Wonderful Plastic World," "Semi-Conductor and Simple Crystal Tube Radio," etc. Education is given to students in dialectical materialism, historical materialism and in the need of showing a great passion for science. During the vacation, the children's reading room of the library of the capital added more books and expanded the scope of reading. The library managing personnel regularly tell little readers revolutionary stories and impart to them linguistic knowledge.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching on all-round development in the moral, intellectual and physical fields, many middle and primary school students of Peking municipality during the winter vacation insisted on long-distance running and table tennis playing. During the vacation, some middle and primary school students organized miniature football, table tennis, tug of war and other athletic demonstration contests. Peking municipality and the youths' and adolescents' spare-time physical culture schools at the ch'ü level respectively organized various physical culture and sport short-term training classes and physical culture knowledge forums to give special training to youths and adolescents inclined toward athletics.

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RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Feb. 2, 1973)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front announced today:

to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to enjoy spring festival together with the people throughout the country, the artillery forces of the chinese people's liberation army on the fukien front have been ordered to suspend shelling on february 3 and 5 as an expression of solicitude.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Northwest China's Commercial Departments Serve Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Feb. 2, 1973)

the commercial departments of multi-national hocheng county in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region have helped the local people develop their economy and raise their living standards.

situated on the border region of the country, hocheng is inhabited by kazakhs, uighurs, khalkhas, uzbeks, tartars, mongolians, sibos, huis and hans who are engaged in farming and animal husbandry. according to the principle of "develop the economy and ensure supplies" set forth by chairman mao, the commercial workers have taken the initiative in helping people's communes and production brigades diversify their economy. they have helped herdsmen learn to distinguish and collect medicinal herbs abounding in the area.

the commercial departments have in the past few years purchased well over 20 tons of bulbus frititlariae roylei, a kind of valuable medicine. herdsmen have also benefited from the sale of sheep's and cattle's gall bladders, useful for making bezoar, which they formerly discarded after slaughtering the animals.

the commercial departments have since 1971 built small factories to make full use of local raw materials, turning out soap, medicine and other products. this helped the communes and production brigades increase their side-line production.

the commercial departments have established six supply and marketing co-ops and 84 trading centres throughout the county to serve farming and animal husbandry. a supply and marketing co-op in aksu supplied three times as much fertilizer in 1972 as in 1970. besides supplying means of production, the commercial departments provide daily goods in styles popular among the minority people, such as silk and woollen fabrics, corduroys,) boots and galoshes, kerchiefs and stockings.

VETERAN PEASANT

East China Veteran Model Peasant

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Feb. 1, 1973)

a nationally known east china veteran model peasant has made new contributions in improving soil and rice strains in the past two years.

60-year-old, yi jui-sheng, director of the agricultural scientific research institute of the luhsichen people's commune in pinghsiang, kiangsi province, helped double the per hectare rice yield on the institute's 16 hectares of land which used to be cold and boggy.

only one crop was planted every year because rice seedlings tended to rot in the cold and boggy soil. he discussed the problem with experienced peasants, and then dug a deep drainage ditch over 1.5 kilometres long early in 1971. the fields were drained and dried, and green manure and lime were added. two crops are now planted every year with good rice strains he bred, and output exceeded 9 tons per hectare last year. wider application of the method helped the commune increase its per hectare yield by a big margin.

rice ears bore fewer grains than usual in the autumn harvest of 1970 and it was concluded that this was due to seed degeneration. chairman mao teaches: "a fairly good harvest can be achieved by using good seeds even without increasing manpower and manure." on yi jui-sheng's suggestion, the commune party committee sent two technicians elsewhere early the next year

to collect more than 70 varieties of early rice seed and over 10 varieties of late rice seed. he made careful breeding of these varieties. last year 40 per cent of the commune rice fields used a variety of early rice he bred and the per hectare output increased by 0.75 ton. a variety of late rice raised the per hectare yield by 1.1 tons.

responding to chairman mao's call "get organized exclamation" poor peasant yi jui-sheng, a communist, set up one of the province's earliest agricultural producers' cooperatives in 1952 and gained experience in running it. when he was elected director of a commune in 1958, he led the people in transforming the farming system which brought an increase in production on a large scale. he was cited as a provincial and national model peasant on several occasions. in 1970, the commune agricultural scientific research institute was set up and he was appointed its director. he and other technicians in the institute often acquaint the production teams with new, tested farming techniques.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

Secretariat of AAJA Issues Statement Welcoming Signing of Paris Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association issued a statement today welcoming the signing of the agreement on viet nam.

the statement says that the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association wholeheartedly congratulates the heroic vietnamese people on their success in bringing about the formal signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". "this is a great victory of the vietnamese revolution and of the world people who cherish freedom, justice and peace," it adds.

the statement notes that this victory of the vietnamese people is also an infinite encouragement to all those who fight against imperialist domination and aggression, who fight for their liberation and national salvation.

the statement said: "the secretariat of the aaja pledges its unswerving solidarity with the journalists and people in viet nam and indochina in their continued struggle which will certainly contribute to the peace in asia and the world at large."

AA WRITERS BUREAU

AAWB Executive Secretariat Welcomes Signing of Paris Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau issued a statement today to welcome the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam.

the statement said "in their heroic war lasting for more than a decade, the vietnamese people, bringing into play their great tradition of heroic revolutionary struggle,

relying on their own strength and enjoying the support and sympathy of the people of the world including the american people, have won great victories on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, and made a great and important contribution to the anti-imperialist cause of the people the world over."

the statement said that while hailing the victory of the vietnamese people, "we firmly demand that the u.s. side strictly abide by the agreement and fulfil its commitments, so that the vietnamese people may realize their fundamental national rights without foreign interference and independently solve their own problems. this is the solemn aspiration of the vietnamese people, as well as the common desire of the american and the world peoples, which no one can sabotage."

the statement said: "in this new stage of the vietnamese people's struggle, the executive secretariat of the aawb called upon all revolutionary and progressive writers in asia and africa to stand more firmly on the side of the vietnamese people to use their pen in strengthening further their great unity among the peoples of asia, africa and the world over in exposing the plots of imperialism, its accomplices and its lackeys, and to make new contribution to promoting peace in the far east, asia, africa and the whole world."

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Government Maritime Transport Delegation Returns from Chile

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

the chinese government maritime transport delegation headed by vice-minister of communications yu mei returned here by air today after paying a visit to chile and signing the sino-chilean governmental shipping service agreement.

the delegation was met at the airport by vice-ministers of communications ma yao-chi and peng min and leading members of departments concerned as well as fernando perez e., charge d'affaires ad interim of the chilean embassy in peking.

CHINESE MEDICAL DELEGATION

Chinese Medical Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Nairobi

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

a 4-member delegation of the chinese medical association led by doctor chen chung-wei left here by air for nairobi yesterday to attend the annual scientific conference of the east african medical research council.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of chinese medical circles.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Protocol on Banking Formalities Signed between China and Czechoslovakia

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

a protocol on the banking formalities for settling the accounts of goods exchange and payments between china and czechoslovakia was signed here this morning by the bank of china and the czechoslovak trade bank.

general manager chiao pei-hsin and general manager timotej dubrovay signed the protocol on behalf of their respective banks.

leading member of the ministry of finance yin cheng-chen attended the signing ceremony.

after the ceremony, foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo and general manager chiao pei-hsin met and had a friendly conversation with timotej dubrovay, and vladislav bejcek, manager of the foreign contracts department of the czechoslovak trade bank.

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka and commercial attache of the embassy frantisek hadviga were present at the ceremony and the meeting.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese friendship delegation of the kansai fu and prefectural congresses for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

leader of the delegation is satoshi sugita, deputy leader is nanao mizukami and secretary general is kazuo gunji.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations sun ping-hua and others.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking january 25 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. it was honoured at a banquet given by chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the host organization. the delegation will soon leave here for a visit to southern china before going home.

CHINA AND NEPAL

NPC Chairman Chu Teh Meets Nepalese State Council Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this morning met with ranganath sharma, chairman of the standing committee of the state council of nepal, and all members of the nepalese state council delegation he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the members of the delegation are: khadga man singh, vedananda jha and shanta pokharel, members of the standing committee of the state council, and rohina raj satyal, secretary of the standing committee of the state council.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba was present.

also present were pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of organizations concerned including wang hsiao-yun and tang yeh-wen.

NPC Standing Committee Gives Banquet for Nepalese State Council Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

the standing committee of the national people's congress gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the nepalese state council delegation led by ranganath sharma, chairman of the standing committee of the state council.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife attended the banquet.

present were kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairmen of the n.p.c. standing committee, pei shih-chang and lo shu-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including ting hsi-lin, chou jung-kuo, han hsu, wang hsiao-yun and lu jo-yi.

vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and chairman ranganath sharma spoke at the banquet. both expressed the hope that the traditional friendship and friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal would be constantly consolidated and developed.

"nepal is china's friendly neighbour," kuo mo-jo said. "the two peoples have lived in harmony all along, respecting each other and treating each other on an equal footing."

he added: "it is our firm belief that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries, based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, will be enhanced day by day and the friendship between our two peoples will last for ever."

kuo mo-jo wished the government and people of the kingdom of nepal new successes in safeguarding national independence and state dignity and in building the country under the leadership of his majesty king birendra.

in his speech, sharma said: both nepal and china ardently love peace, befriend and cooperate with each other, and treat each other as good neighbours and equals.

he added: although our stay in your country is brief, we have felt the profound friendship of the chinese friends for our respected king and the nepalese people.

sharma stressed that his majesty king birendra had decided to carry on determinedly and rapidly the cause of national reconstruction and development pioneered by the late king, his majesty mahendra.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Military Attache of Korean Embassy in Peking Gives Film Reception to Mark Anniversary of Founding of Korean People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

senior colonel jang rae hyen, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, held a film reception here this afternoon marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

attending the reception were:

leading members of the chinese ministry of national defence, the general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison wang shu-sheng, li ta, chang hsien-yueh, chou jen-chieh, tsao li-huai, chung hui, yao kuo-min, liu yueh-sheng, lan ting-hui, fan yang-chun, chang yun-lung, yang sen, wang ti-kang and chai cheng-wen;

leading members of departments concerned under the central committee of the communist party of china and the government, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries jen yun-chung, fu hao, chai shu-fan, li ke, liu fu-chih, yen chun, tu hsing-yuan, li ching-chuan, chang cheng-teh, wu leng-hsi, wang lei and ting hsueh-sung; and

representatives of the families of the martyrs of the former chinese people's volunteers.

heng pich, under-secretary of state for military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

also present was li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking.

korean documentaries were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet to Warmly Welcome Le Duc Tho, Nguyen Duy Trinh and Other Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, held a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to minister xuan thuy, head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, and nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the d.r.v.n. government, as well as the other distinguished guests on the vietnamese delegation.

among the guests at the banquet were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government, and his wife; and ministers general duong sam ol and his wife, thiounn mumm and thiounn prasith.

d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china nguyen van quang, diplomatic officials of the two embassies and other vietnamese comrades in peking also attended.

present were leading comrades of the chinese party, government and army and responsible members of the departments concerned, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng, wang tung-hsing; and hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo, chi peng-fei, chiao kuan-hua, keng piao, wu teh and fang yi.

the banquet hall was hung with the national flag of the democratic republic of viet nam, the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of the people's republic of china. the band played the national anthem of the d.r.v.n., the official song of the r.s.v.n. and the national anthem of the p.r.c.

at the banquet comrades chou en-lai and nguyen duy trinh made speeches (full texts released separately). their speeches were warmly applauded.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of close unity. the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms gathered

together and drank toasts, warmly hailing the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam and the great victory of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and wishing that the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the chinese people and the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia would be constantly strengthened.

also present were leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the general departments of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, han hsu, lu wei-chao, hsu han-ping, shen chien, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, hsiao ching-kuang, wang shu-sheng, chang tsai-chien, li ta, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, li chi-tai, liu chien-kung, chang chi-chih, lu ying, liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, hao liang, liu ching-tang, liu hsi-yao, chih chun, hsieh ching-yi, ma jen-hui, wang meng, li meng-hua, chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, wang lei and yang chi.

heads of diplomatic missions of various countries in peking were present.

Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Comrades Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Duy Trinh

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

following is the full text of comrade chou en-lai's speech at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of comrades le duc tho and nguyen duy trinh:

respected comrade le duc tho,
respected comrade nguyen duy trinh,
respected samdech and mme penn nouth,
respected ambassador ngo thuyen,
respected ambassador nguyen van quang,
distinguished vietnamese guests,
comrades and friends,

comrades le duc tho and nguyen duy trinh and the other comrades of the delegation have come to peking after concluding the paris talks and signing the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam. you have successfully fulfilled the difficult and important task entrusted to you by the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people. we are particularly glad to gather joyously with you and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms in joint celebration of

the victory upon your triumphant return. we express to you our warm welcome.

the formal signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam is an auspicious occasion for the vietnamese people as well as a major event which brings joy to the people of the whole world. allow me to take this opportunity to extend warm congratulations and pay high respects once again to the fraternal and heroic vietnamese people on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people.

there was a possibility after the 1954 geneva conference for the vietnamese people to realize their national independence and the reunification of their fatherland. it was u.s. imperialist disruption and its steadily-expanding aggression against viet nam that compelled the vietnamese people to take up arms and fight the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in the past decade and more, the heroic vietnamese people carried on a valiant, tenacious, inspiring and heart-stirring struggle under extremely difficult conditions. now, in the agreement, the u.s. government recognizes the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights -- independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity -- and the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination, assumes the obligation of withdrawing all the armed forces of the united states and its allies from south viet nam within a fixed time and undertakes to stop all military actions against viet nam. thus the vietnamese people have regained the possibility of solving their internal problems by themselves free from external armed intervention. this is a great victory won by the vietnamese people through self-reliance, arduous struggle and perseverance in a protracted people's war. it is a common victory for the three indochinese peoples fighting in unity. it is also a common victory for the people of the whole world, the american people included.

the fact that the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam was eventually signed is another convincing proof that no force on earth can check the great historical trend, namely, countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution. in the world today, any country, however mighty a big power it may be, will definitely run up against a wall if it attempts by force of arms to impose its will on the people of another country. a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support; a just cause is bound to win while a war of aggression is doomed to fail. this is an incontestable truth. the victorious vietnamese people have set the most brilliant example for and made the greatest contribution to the peoples of the world who are engaged in struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation.

the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam has opened up prospects for the settlement of the viet nam question in conformity with the national aspirations and interests of the vietnamese people. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have both solemnly declared that they will strictly and fully implement all the provisions of the paris agreement. it is our hope and demand that the u.s. government and particularly the saigon authorities will refrain from procrastination, expansion and sabotage but will also strictly observe and carry out all the provisions of the agreement so that what is written on paper may be turned into a reality, and consequently the vietnamese people may obtain a genuine peace and a contribution may be made to easing the tension in the far east.

as is pointed out in the appeal of january 28 of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, "the victorious conclusion of the resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has ushered in a new turning point in the vietnamese revolution." the new tasks confronting the vietnamese people are most arduous. we are confident that the people in north viet nam, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, will surely heal the wounds of war and achieve new successes in socialist construction. the people in south viet nam, rallied around their authentic representative -- the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam -- will surely heighten their revolutionary vigilance, promote national concord, continually overcome all possible difficulties and obstacles and advance valiantly on the road of bringing about peace, independence and democracy in the south. the entire vietnamese people, through their united struggle, will surely realize president ho chi minh's great behest: "our fatherland will certainly be reunified. our fellow-countrymen in the south and in the north will certainly be re-united under the same roof."

while celebrating the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam, we cannot but point out that the united states has not yet stopped its war of aggression against cambodia and laos. the peoples of cambodia and laos are carrying on heroic resistance in defence of the independence and sovereignty of their fatherlands. on january 26, 1973 samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union, and mr. khieu samphan, vice-prime minister and minister of national defence, issued a statement on the settlement of the cambodian question. the chinese government and people resolutely support the solemn and just stand taken in that statement. the united states should stop all its acts of aggression against cambodia and

laos. we are confident that the just struggles of the cambodian and lao peoples, too, will surely be crowned with great victory.

comrades and friends,

the peoples of china and viet nam are close comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. it is the steadfast stand of the chinese people to support the vietnamese people in their just struggle for independence and freedom. in the new period of ending the war and restoring peace, just as in the past during the difficult years of the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, we will stand together with the fraternal vietnamese people, unswervingly perform our proletarian internationalist duty and give all-out support and assistance to the just cause of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples till complete victory is won.

now, i propose a toast

to the great victory of the vietnamese people,

to the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the peoples of china and viet nam,

to the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the chinese people and the three indochinese peoples,

to the health of president ton duc thang and comrade le duan, comrade truong chinh and comrade pham van dong,

to the health of comrade le duc tho,

to the health of comrade nguyen duy trinh,

to the health of samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth,

to the health of the ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia and their wives present,

to the health of ambassador ngo thuyen and ambassador nguyen van quang,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from viet nam,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here

exclamation

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1973)

following is the full text of comrade nguyen duy trinh's speech at the banquet given by comrade chou en-lai here this evening:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,
respected leading comrades of the chinese party and government,
respected samdech prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth,
dear comrades and friends of the diplomatic corps,
dear comrades and friends,

first of all, comrade le duc tho and i would like to express our heartfelt thanks to comrade premier chou en-lai and to other leading comrades of the party and state of china for their extremely warm welcome extended to us. we are deeply grateful to comrade premier chou en-lai's speech in which he highly evaluates the victory achieved by the vietnamese people in the conclusion of the paris agreement on viet nam. under that agreement, the united states is obliged to put an end to its war of aggression in viet nam, to cease all u.s. military involvement in viet nam, to undertake to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of viet nam, and to respect and ensure the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination and democratic liberties.

the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam constitutes a great and extremely glorious victory of the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it is also a great victory of the three indochinese peoples in the united combat against their common enemy, a great victory of the socialist countries, of the oppressed nations and of the peace-loving and justice-upholding forces throughout the world. the vietnamese people have registered that victory thanks to the correct line of president ho chi minh and of the viet nam workers' party of persaveringly struggling on the military, political, and diplomatic fronts. it is also due to the unity and the determination to fight and to win victory of our entire party, army and people. it is also due to the enthusiastic support and enormous assistance given us by the socialist countries, nationalist countries, and peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples all over the world.

on this occasion, allow me to express the sincere gratitude of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the whole people of viet nam to our brothers and friends on the five continents for that precious sympathy and support.

dear comrades and friends,

the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam brings the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation to a victorious end and marks a new turning point for the revolution in viet nam. it has laid a solid basis for the vietnamese people to continue to go forward and record further victories, and to complete the national democratic revolution throughout the country. in their january 28 appeal, our party central committee and government have pointed out that the immediate task of the entire vietnamese people is to strengthen their unity, to maintain high vigilance at all times, to do their utmost to consolidate the victories already won, to maintain lasting peace, to vigorously push forward socialist construction in the north, to achieve independence and democracy in the south, and to proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. in the south, under the glorious banner of the f.n.l. and the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n., their only authentic representative, the south vietnamese people will struggle for the full implementation of the paris agreement on viet nam, the realization of the democratic liberties and national concord so as to stabilize the situation in south viet nam and eventually to organize general elections. in the north, utmost efforts must be exerted to rapidly heal the wounds of war, to rehabilitate and develop the economy, to consolidate the national defense, to broaden the cultural activities, and to advance towards a strong and prosperous socialist country.

in order to accomplish these difficult and complicated tasks, we must rely mainly on our own strength, and at the same time it is highly necessary to obtain further, enormous support and assistance from the socialist countries and our brothers and friends all over the world.

dear comrades and friends,

the democratic republic of viet nam and china are two socialist, brotherly neighbours as closely related to each other as the lips to the teeth. our recent victories cannot be separated from the very enormous and precious support and assistance in various fields that the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people have given us in keeping with proletarian internationalism. the fine words in the january 29, 1973 message of congratulations of the leading comrades of the party and state of china constitute a great encouragement to the vietnamese people in both zones. on this occasion, i would like, on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the d.r.v.n. and the entire vietnamese people, to voice our sincerest and deepest gratitude to respected chairman mao, to the chinese communist party, government and fraternal chinese people.

may i propose a toast

- to the common great victory we have achieved in the conclusion of the paris agreement that brings to an end the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

- to still more and greater victories the fraternal chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government, will achieve in the socialist revolution and socialism construction,

- to the unbreakable and everlasting militant solidarity and friendship between the vietnamese and chinese peoples,

- to the good health and longevity of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and the respected friend of the vietnamese people,

- to the health of respected premier chou en-lai,

- to the health of other leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

- to the health of samdech prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth,

- to the health of the ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia and their wives,

- to the health of messrs. the ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and their wives, and

- to the health of all comrades and friends present.

Ten Thousand People of Peking Meet to Warmly Celebrate Signing of Agreement on Ending War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

over ten thousand people from all walks of life in the capital gathered at a grand rally this afternoon warmly celebrating the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam and the great victories of the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

attending the rally were le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and special adviser to the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference; nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the d.r.v.n. government; and the other distinguished guests on the vietnamese delegation; ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and tran binh, counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking; as well as diplomatic officials of the two embassies and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

attending were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, and general duong sam ol and his wife, thiounn mumm, thiounn prasith and other r.g.n.u.c. ministers.

attending were leading comrades of the chinese party and government and responsible members of the departments concerned chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing, and hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo, chi peng-fei, keng piao, fang yi, li chiang, chang tsai-chien, hsiao ching-kuang, li chi-tai and wu teh.

heads of diplomatic missions of various countries to china, foreign friends and experts were also present.

the rally took place in the great hall of the people. on the backdrop of the rostrum hung the national flag of the democratic republic of viet nam, the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of the people's republic of china. in the hall were two huge streamers inscribed with the slogans "resolute

support to the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples in their just cause exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation" workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army, students and government functionaries joyously extended warm congratulations and paid high respects to the vietnamese people for the brilliant feats in their protracted war of resistance.

wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, presided over the rally. when it was declared open, the entire hall rose and the band played the national anthem of the democratic republic of viet nam, the official song of the republic of south viet nam and the national anthem of the people's republic of china.

chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, made speeches which were filled with militant friendship. the speeches were punctuated with warm applause. comrades le duc tho and nguyen duy trinh and comrades chou en-lai and chang chun-chiao embraced one another after the speeches.

at the rally, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms exchanged silk banners. the banners presented by the rally to the heroic people in south and north viet nam are inscribed with president ho chi min's celebrated sayings: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers" and "our fatherland will certainly be reunified. our fellow-countrymen in the south and in the north will certainly be re-united under the same roof". the d.r.v.n. government delegation for talks and signing the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam presented a banner to the chinese people, which reads: "the friendship between viet nam and china is ever-green exclamation". the banner presented by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has the words: "unity, struggle and victory exclamation". when the banners were exchanged, comrades chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, chang chun-chiao and wu teh, comrades le duc tho and nguyen duy trinh, ambassador nguyen van quang and counsellor tran binh walked to the front of the rostrum and warmly shook hands amid music. prolonged applause rocked the hall. the rally ended with the playing of "the internationale".

also present were leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the government, the p.l.a. general departments and services, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the

chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, han hsu, lu wei-chao, hsu han-ping, shen chien, han tsung-cheng, hsiang chung-hua, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, su cheng-hua, hsueh shao-ching, cheng shih-chu, liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, hao liang, liu ching-tang, liu hsi-yao, chih chun, hsieh ching-yi, wang meng, li meng-hua, chuang tse-tung, lin hui-ching, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, yang chi, and representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers in the capital chang shih-chung, li chiu-ling, lo shu-chen, fu yu-fang, chou tien-tsai and shen chih-hung.

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao's Speech at Peking Rally

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech delivered by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china at today's rally of the people of the capital celebrating the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam:

respected comrade le duc tho,
respected comrade nguyen duy trinh,
respected samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth,
respected ambassador ngo thuyen,
respected ambassador nguyen van quang,
respected vietnamese comrades,
comrades and friends,

today, people from all walks of life in our capital are gathered in this grand rally in great joy to celebrate the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam and the great victory of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i extend our warm fraternal congratulations to the people in north and south viet nam and express our high respects to the army and people of viet nam who have performed magnificent feats in their protracted war of resistance.

we are particularly glad that comrade le duc tho, special advisor to the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference, comrade foreign minister nguyen duy trinh who signed the paris agreement on behalf of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, ambassador ngo thuyen, ambassador nguyen van quang and the other distinguished vietnamese guests are present at today's rally to celebrate this great victory together with us. let us express warm welcome once again to our vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

the vietnamese people had waged long and valiant struggles for the independence of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation. in the recent decade and more, they carried on an extremely arduous fight against u.s. imperialism, displaying a dauntless heroism. under the leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the people in south viet nam overcame great hardships, persevered in a protracted people's war, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and liberated large areas. under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the people in north viet nam, uniting as one and defying sacrifice, heroically resisted the air and naval raids perpetrated by the united states, smashed each of its "war escalations", victoriously defended the socialist north viet nam and rendered powerful support and assistance to their flesh-and-blood compatriots in the south in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. u.s. imperialism failed to obstruct the triumphant advance of the vietnamese people although its strategists worked out wild schemes of so-called "special warfare", "local war", "vietnamization", etc. and resorted to all kinds of brutal means of aggression. the dauntless war of resistance, which lasted for more than ten years, and the innumerable trials of combat show that the vietnamese people are the vanguard of the contemporary national liberation struggle and are worthy of the name of heroes fighting for independence and freedom.

now, the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam has at last been formally signed. in the agreement, the u.s. government has had to recognize the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights -- independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity -- and recognize the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination, agree to withdraw all the armed forces of the united states and its allies within a fixed time and undertake to stop all military actions against north and south viet nam. the signing of this agreement has created conditions for the vietnamese people to solve their own internal problems free from external armed intervention and opened up prospects for the realization of peace, independence, unity, democracy and prosperity in viet nam. this is a significant achievement scored by the vietnamese people through protracted struggles on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. it is a great victory which the vietnamese people have won by holding high the brilliant banner of president ho chi minh's call for "firm resolve to fight and win", relying on the united strength of the entire nation, maintaining independence, persisting in self-reliance and persevering in a protracted people's war. it is a great victory which the vietnamese people have won by uniting closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples. it is also a common victory for

all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world, the american people included.

the chinese people warmly hail the great victory of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. your heroic deeds have greatly inspired all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world. by your practice of fighting you have set a brilliant example for the people of the whole world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles.

the victory of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a vivid proof that all just causes are invincible. when rising up against oppression, oppressed nations and peoples are usually weak and small in strength while their enemy is strong and big. the same was true when the vietnamese people were compelled to take up arms and fight their sacred war of resistance. but since their war was a great war of national liberation, their cause was entirely just. the people of the whole world stood on their side. they had lofty fighting goals and an iron will to fight to the finish; they were good at learning warfare through fighting the war, accumulating experience and developing their ability; they increased their strength gradually from small to big and from weak to strong in the course of the protracted resistance; and ultimately they won the great victory of their war against aggression.

the great victory of the vietnamese people also proves convincingly that any big country or big power attempting by force to impose its will upon the people of another country is doomed to fail. on the viet nam battlefield, the united states employed hundreds of thousands of troops, adopted all kinds of strategies and tactics, used large numbers of modern weapons and chemical weapons, spent unprecedentedly large military expenditures and dropped far more bombs than in any other war in history. but instead of subduing the vietnamese people, it landed itself in dire straits at home and abroad. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the triumphant war of resistance of the vietnamese people is a shining example of this truth.

the people of the whole world are acclaiming the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam and they sincerely hope that the vietnamese people may henceforth have real independence and peace and a contribution may thus be made toward easing the tension in the far east. we know from experience that it is no easy thing to get an armistice agreement signed, and that after its signing it is no easy thing either to turn what is written on paper into a reality. it is required that all the parties concerned make efforts in an earnest and serious manner. the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet

nam have both solemnly declared that they will strictly and fully implement all the provisions of the paris agreement. it is our hope and demand that the u.s. government and particularly the saigon authorities, too, should strictly observe and implement all the provisions of the paris agreement. however, we cannot but note that in the past few days since the ceasefire, the saigon authorities have been continuing their military activities to nibble at the liberated areas and setting up obstacles to the functioning of the four-party joint military commission. we consider this impermissible. all acts which run counter to and violate the agreement ought to be checked in good time and all provisions of the agreement should be scrupulously observed and carried out.

dear comrades and friends,

the victory of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has brought about a new situation for the cause of socialism in the north and for the national democratic revolution in the south of viet nam. the viet nam revolution has entered a new stage. the tasks confronting the vietnamese people are still very arduous. we are confident that the vietnamese people, who are tempered in their protracted revolutionary war, will surely carry forward their revolutionary heroism displayed in the war, work strenuously, overcome all difficulties and fulfil the new tasks set in the january 28 appeals issued respectively by the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and by the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to consolidate the fruits of victory already won and achieve new successes continuously.

we sincerely wish that the people in north viet nam, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, will speedily heal the wounds of war, rehabilitate and develop their economy and win new successes in consolidating and building the socialist north.

we sincerely wish that the people in south viet nam, under the banner of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, will achieve national unity and make continuous progress on the road of building a peaceful, independent, democratic and prosperous south viet nam.

the vietnamese nation is an integral whole. reunification of the country is the national aspiration for which the entire vietnamese people have long fought. the agreement signed stipulates that the reunification of viet nam shall be carried out step by step through peaceful means between north and south viet nam without foreign

interference. we are convinced that through their united struggle, the people in north and south viet nam will surely overcome the artificial division and realize the sacred goal of the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the fine day when the north and the south will be "reunited under the same roof", as forecast by president ho chi minh, will surely arrive.

dear comrades and friends,

at today's rally, we chinese people and the vietnamese comrades-in-arms have a common feeling, that is, our two peoples "are of the same family" and we are "both comrades and brothers". our two peoples, sharing our life-breath and destiny, have encouraged and supported each other and forged a profound revolutionary friendship in the long anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. this friendship of ours has been nurtured by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh personally; it is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is firm and unbreakable.

the enduring achievement made by the heroic vietnamese people in their protracted war of resistance is a powerful support and assistance to the chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. every victory of yours is a great inspiration to us, and your revolutionary spirit is what we should always endeavour to emulate. we will never forget the vietnamese people's invaluable support and assistance to the chinese people. we wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the fraternal vietnamese people.

the chinese people have always regarded the vietnamese people's struggle as our own struggle, their victories as our own victories and their difficulties as our own difficulties and taken it as their bounden proletarian internationalist duty to support and assist the vietnamese people in their just struggle for independence and freedom. in the past, during the war years, the chinese people followed chairman mao's teaching that "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area" and firmly supported and assisted the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in the new period after the ending of the war, we will remain united with the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples, unswervingly perform our proletarian internationalist duty and continue to support and assist the just causes of the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples till complete victory is won.

long live the great victory of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation
exclamation

long live the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and viet nam exclamation

long live the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and the three indochinese countries exclamation

long live the heroic vietnamese people exclamation

Comrade Le Duc Tho's Speech at Peking Rally

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech made by le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, at today's rally of the people of peking celebrating the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam":

respected comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

respected comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party,

respected leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

respected samdech prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth,

respected comrade wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee,

dear comrades and friends of the diplomatic corps,

dear comrades and friends,

in this jubilant atmosphere of brotherhood between the two peoples of viet nam and china, i would like to convey to respected premier chou en-lai and other leading comrades of the chinese party and government, to the whole people of the glorious capital, peking, and to the great chinese people the highest tribute of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship from the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the entire vietnamese people.

i would like to express our heartfelt thanks to you for organizing this grand meeting to hail the vietnamese

people's victory on the occasion of the signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". i would like also to greet and thank samdech prime minister penn nouth, madame penn nouth, and all comrades and friends who have come here to share our joy in victory, that is actually our common victory. i deeply appreciate comrade chang chun-chiao's fine speech which is filled with fraternal friendship and highly evaluates the victories we have registered. we consider it a great encouragement to us in this new stage of revolutionary struggle.

dear comrades and friends,

as you know, the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is the longest, hardest and most victorious struggle for national liberation in our history. it is also the fiercest war of national liberation in the history of the world's oppressed nations.

over the past thirteen years, the u.s. imperialists have mobilized a greater part of their naval, ground, and air forces, including nearly one million u.s. troops and over one million puppet and satellite troops, used the most modern weapons and war means, applied all kinds of tactics and strategies, and spent billions upon billions of dollars to carry out their war of aggression against our country. yet all their strategies and tactics met with ignominious failure and they were compelled to negotiate with us to find a way out for the war. after nearly five years of hard and tense talks, the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" was finally signed in paris on january 27, 1973.

under the agreement, the u.s. undertakes from now on to respect the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights, namely the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of viet nam. it is obliged to stop its war of aggression in viet nam, to pull out all u.s. and satellite troops, all kinds of advisers and military personnel from south viet nam, and to dismantle all u.s. military bases in south viet nam. it undertakes to end all military involvement and all interference in the internal affairs of south viet nam. it undertakes to respect the south vietnamese people's right to self-determination and democratic liberties. it has actually recognized that there are now in south viet nam the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and the liberation army and the liberated regions controlled by the provisional revolutionary government.

the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam embodies the results of the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it has laid a political and juridical basis for the continued

struggle of our whole people to advance and score still greater victories and to complete the national democratic revolution throughout the country.

dear comrades and friends,

the victorious conclusion of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" is not only a very great victory of the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, it is also a victory of the militant solidarity of the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples in fighting their common enemy. it is a victory of epochal significance achieved by the people of the socialist countries, of the forces of national independence, democracy and peace, and of all peace-loving and justice-upholding people throughout the world.

this is a great victory of the correct line of the viet nam workers' party of persevering in struggle on three different fronts -- political, military and diplomatic. it is a victory of our whole party and people who, united as one and determined to fight and win victory, have held aloft beloved president ho chi minh's banner "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and have overcome hardships and sacrifices over the past decade and more. it is a victory of our 21 million compatriots in the north, and our 17 million compatriots in the south whose only authentic representative is the f.n.l. and the p.r.g. of the republic of south viet nam.

dear comrades and friends,

the successful conclusion of the vietnamese people's war of resistance marks a new turning point for the vietnamese revolution. however, it is only an initial victory. our people in both zones, north and south, still have to wage a hard and complicated struggle before we can reach our goal of building a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous viet nam. the south vietnamese people still have to overcome many difficulties and obstacles because the militarist and fascist forces -- instruments of neo-colonialism -- have not given up their scheme of sabotaging peace and preventing our people from advancing on the road of independence and freedom. more than ever should our people in both zones strengthen our unity, maintain high vigilance at all times, and strive to consolidate the victories already won, so as to preserve a lasting peace, build up and consolidate the socialist north, bring about independence and democracy in the south, and eventually proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the vietnamese people and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam will seriously and strictly implement all the provisions of the paris agreement and demand that the other parties to the agreement respect and fully implement it too.

the vietnamese people are confident that the lao people under the banner of the lao patriotic front and the cambodian people under the banner of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia will achieve glorious victories in their wars of resistance.

dear comrades and friends,

in their just struggle, the vietnamese people have always enjoyed the deep sympathy and great assistance of the people of the brother socialist countries and the peace-loving and justice-upholding people all over the world, including the progressive people in the united states. i take this opportunity to express the heartfelt and profound gratitude of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the vietnamese people for that precious sympathy and assistance to you, comrades, foreign guests and friends participating in this grand meeting, and, through you, to all our brothers and friends in all parts of the world.

the democratic republic of viet nam and china are two brother socialist countries, two close neighbours. our two peoples have long, traditional solidarity and friendship. as our beloved president ho chi minh said "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers", or as respected chairman mao said "we are of the same family", we have shared weal and woe in the hard days of struggle, and now we are sharing our common joy in victory. in the recent war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the vietnamese people received a very great amount of precious support and assistance in various fields that the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people granted in a spirit of proletarian internationalism. this support and assistance contributed an important part to our recent victories. the message of congratulations sent on january 29 by the leading comrades of the chinese party and government, the speech by comrade chou en-lai at the banquet yesterday, and the speech by comrade chang chun-chiao at this grand meeting constitute a great encouragement to our people in both north and south viet nam.

in this jubilant atmosphere of victory, of viet nam -- china militant solidarity and fraternal friendship, i would like, on behalf of the viet nam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the entire vietnamese people, to reiterate our sincere and deepest gratitude to the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people.

we are convinced that in building socialism in north viet nam as well as in the struggle for the completion of the national democratic revolution in south viet nam and the eventual peaceful reunification of the country, the vietnamese people will continue to receive still greater sympathy and support from the fraternal chinese people.

i sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected chairman mao, will win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and the materialization of the fourth five-year plan.

may the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship based on marxism-leninism between our two parties and two peoples last for ever exclamation

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Feb. 1, 1973)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, tuesday received tsui chien, chinese ambassador to the people's democratic republic of yemen at the presidency here. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

Chinese Exhibition Group Leader Leaves Peking for Aden

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

chen tung, leader of the chinese exhibition group to the people's democratic republic of yemen and the arab republic of yemen, and four others left peking for aden by air yesterday.

they were seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and diplomatic officials of the a.r.y. and the p.d.r.y. embassies in peking.

CHINA AND VIETNAM WAR

Chinese Peasants Hail Great Victory of Vietnamese People

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentary entitled "the great victory of the vietnamese people" written by members of the sino-vietnamese friendship people's commune here.

the commentary says, the signing of the agreement on viet nam "is a great victory of the vietnamese people as well as the people all over the world. members of our commune are very happy to hear this inspiring news".

the commentary says, "the u.s. imperialists started the criminal war against viet nam more than a decade ago." now the viet nam war has come to an end with the u.s. cessation of all military actions against viet nam and withdrawal of its aggressor troops within a limited time. this clearly shows that in the present era, any big imperialist country trying to use forces and threats to conquer a small nation is bound to fail. a small country can surely defeat the aggression of a big country and be the master of its own destiny if only the people there dare to take up arms and fight against the invaders.

the commentary points out: "in order to guarantee the peace in viet nam not to be violated, efforts must be made to turn the agreement on paper into reality and to carry out the provisions word by word.

the commentary concludes: "as two close and fraternal neighbours, the chinese and vietnamese peoples are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. it is just as what chairman mao has said to foreign minister nguyen thi binh: 'we are of the same family exclamation' this atmosphere of unbreakable and militant friendship prevails everywhere in our sino-vietnamese frinedship people's commune. what is most inspiring and unforgettable are the visits to our commune by nguyen huu tho, president of the south viet nam national front for liberation, and pham van dong, prime minister of the democratic republic of viet nam. they brought good news to us about victories won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and the deep friendly feelings of the vietnamese people for the chinese people. all this gave us great encouragement and strength. now with peace in viet nam finally restored, we wish to extend our warmest congratulations to the fraternal vietnamese people. we assure you that we will be steadfast to follow our great leader chairman mao's teachings to continue to unite with the vietnamese people, to fight together and win victory together in our common struggle in the future."

CHINA AND ZAIRE

President Mobutu Invites Chinese Ambassador,
Chinese Mission to Visit Kinshasa Suburbs

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Feb. 1, 1973)

president mobutu sese seko of the republic of zaire this morning invited chinese ambassador kung ta-fei and the chinese technical mission of agriculture to visit together with him the outskirts of kinshasa.

they went by three helicopters.

during the visit which lasted an hour and a half, kayinga onsi ndal, commissioner of state for agriculture, gave a detailed account of the situation of the agriculture and vegetable growing in the capital.

after the visit, president mobutu gave a dinner on board the presidential boat "m.s. president mobutu" on the congo (zaire) river in honour of the chinese guests including all the diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

present during the visit and at the dinner from the zaire side were also nguza karl-i-bond, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and other high ranking officials.

on the evening of january 31, nguza karl-i-bond gave a dinner at his residence in honour of chinese ambassador and all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

END

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